THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,511—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Dec.	SALSETTE	6090	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8290	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6090	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	11900	.....	...
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6090	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6090	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7090	.....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6091	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6090	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10050	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6090	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
30th "	MARMORA	10020	.....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6090	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6090	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6090	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 548 or Rs. 657	Rs. 822 or Rs. 986

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	.....	2 Dec.	...
City of Lucknow	7163	.....	.....	16 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	.....	2 Dec.	3 Jan. '12	...
City of Birmingham	7000	30 Nov.	23 Dec.	13 Jan.	15 Jan. '12
City of York	7810	16 Dec. 1911	8 Jan. '12	30 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	4 Jan.	27 Jan.	...	12 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	13 Mar.	...
City of Calcutta	7519	2 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	13 Mar.	6 Apl.	...
City of Vienna	4672	...	.....	...	13 Apl.
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7800	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

N.B.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,051	489	804
" Liverpool	603	957	462	704

Passages are granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All ships have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

TURNER MORRISON & Co.,

Agents.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do.

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand

If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	7th Dec.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri.	8th Dec.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	11th Dec.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 7th Dec. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. "Baroda," 3200 tons, on Wednesday 13th December, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S.S. "Pentakota," 3413 tons, on or about 28th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Lawada" 3269 tons on or about 16th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

7th December, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

BAGGAGE	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected,
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection,
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival,
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Dec. 1911
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petriaj	16th " "
Cleopatra	4089	...	1st Feb. "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Feb. "
Semiramis	3993	...	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4089	...	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4089	...	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912
Persia	3895	S. Chiusak	26th Feb. "
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Danneeker	27th April "
† Austria	7588	G. Raicich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750	
To London via Trieste	" 579	to 614*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903	" 1,035*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
To London via Trieste	" 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 633	" 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste of Venice and back	" 675	
To London via Trieste	" 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 833	" 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	25th Dec. 1911.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal, Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Calcutta	Medan (Sell (Sumatra)	Cebu
Colombo	Singapore	Honokong
Madras	Malacca	Canton.
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Akyab	Klang (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Penang	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama
Pukat	Sourabaya	Kobe
Rangoon (Forest F. M. S.)	Bangkok	New York
	Saigon	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34. JOHN GRIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE KEENEST PHOTOGRAPHER

is frequently deterred from carrying a good camera by the weight and bulk of suitable apparatus. In the

GOERZ VEST-POCKET TENAX CAMERA

he will find what he needs. The Camera is so small that it can be carried in the Vest Pocket, as it measures only 3 1-2in. by 2 3-4in. by 1in. and weighs only 13 ozs., but it produces negatives so sharp and clear that they can be enlarged to very considerable dimensions without any perceptible loss of definition. This is because it is fitted with

A GOERZ LENS

and is made throughout by The C. P. Goerz Optical Works, Ltd., whose optical products are world-famous. It is so simple, compact and unobstrusive, yet is made ready for instant use by pressing a spring. For portraits or very remote objects there is a focussing adjustment, and the little pictures it produces are superb. A special feature of the V. P. T. Camera is an automatic Enlarger which can be supplied with it, which will enable pictures 7in. by 5in. to be printed with practically the same ease and facility as direct contact prints.

V. P. T. Camera, improved model fitted with Syntor Lens ... ... Rs. 130
V. P. T. Camera, do. do. fitted with Dagor Lens ... ... Rs. 172
Automatic Daylight Enlarger... ... ... Rs. 32

We also stock the Special Film Tenax, Autofok and Manufok Tenax cameras for 1-4 plate pictures which have all the advantages of the popular type of folding hand and stand camera, yet are compact enough to be carried in the pocket.

We shall be pleased to demonstrate the use of above cameras and give advice to intending purchasers and develop first exposures free of charge.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CORONATION CHOCOLATES

IN BOXES WITH PORTRAIT OF THEIR MAJESTIES;

tied with Red, White, Blue Ribbon :—

1/2 lb. size box ... ... Re. 1
1 lb. size box ... ... Rs. 2

Also a large selection of CORONATION BOXES having portraits of THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS,

From As. 14 to Rs. 5 per box.

CORONATION BOXES OF CROCKERS, CROWNS, CROWN GEMS, SAILOR KING, ETC.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST NOW READY.

BANKS.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	"	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YOKOLO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, American, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu.
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya.	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien		Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay		Nagasaki
Calcutta		Newchwang
Changchun		New York
Dairen (Dalny)		Osaka
Hankow		Peking
Hongkong		Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu		San Francisco
Kobe		Shanghai
Liaoyang		Tiehling
London		Tientsin
Lyons		Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR X'MAS SEASON.

THE HOUSE FOR THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES JUST TO HAND.

WALNUTS, soft shell 1st quality.
ALMONDS, soft shell 1st quality.
HAZELNUTS, 1st quality.
CHESTNUTS, fresh and in sound state.
MALAGA RAISINS, for dessert.
SMYRNA FIGS, in 2 1-4lbs. boxes compressed.

FRUITS IN SYRUP, from the well known House of Cutting Packing Co., California (assorted).

Various other Goods of Stores and Provision from the First Class Houses.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (Claret) the best and genuine at Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

SINGAPORE RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTES & TABLES, of various Designs in large Stock.

Visit at our Stores early at

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
THE ITALIAN STORES.
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.,
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DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate trial and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, insanity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of debility and incompetency. Price 11s. or four Bottles, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 12s. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 1s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 6 Bland Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for DE ROOS' Medicines.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Diseases from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 5th instant, and are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock, No. 6 Shed.

All claims for damages etc., are to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 16th instant.

No Survey will be allowed after the removal of the goods from the Landing Shed.

G. DeGROSSI,
Agent,
Societa Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898

NOTIFICATION of Alteration of part of Nowroji Hill Improvement Scheme, otherwise known as Scheme XXIX.

WHEREAS a NOTIFICATION of an Improvement Scheme made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, (being Scheme XXIX), was duly published under the provisions of the above Act in the "Government Gazette" of the 1st March, 1906, and thereafter the said Trustees applied to Government for and obtained sanction to the said Scheme, such application being accompanied by INTER ALIA, a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired therefore, and a schedule showing the rateable value of the same and of other lands in accordance with the provisions of Section 28 of the said Act.

And whereas it appears to the said Trustees that an improvement can be made in the said scheme by including therein the land hereinafter mentioned and the said Trustees have altered such scheme for the purpose of making such improvement.

NOW IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED pursuant to Sections 27 (1) and 29 (2) (c) of the said Act that the said Scheme has been so altered as aforesaid.

The limits of the area added to the Scheme as aforesaid are as follows :—

(a) On or towards the North by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3537 (1-1-6 and 8) and belonging to Messrs. Haji Gani Suleman, Haji Esa Haji Moti, Tarmahomed Ahmed Bawa, and Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, respectively ;

(b) On or towards the East by the G. I. P. Railway Lines;

(c) On or towards the South partly by the portion of Chinch Bunder Road and partly by the portion of the property lately belonging to the estate of late Mr. J. A. Sett but now vested in the Board ; and

(d) On or towards the West by the property lately belonging to the estate of late Mr. J. A. Sett, but now vested in the Board.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where the particulars of the area added to the Scheme, a map (Plan No. 4740 C dated 2nd August 1911) of the said area and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired, may be seen at all reasonable hours.

J. P. ORR,
Chairman of the Board.

Bombay 30th November, 1911.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
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WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
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A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations are added in the second year.

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Interesting Throughout.
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Absolutely sure medium.

For Free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.
Please write to the MANAGER.
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to
SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay No. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
"THE KING'S PROCESSION."
A RECORD FOR INDIA.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
SATURDAY 9TH DECEMBER.
A CINDERELLA DANCE
AND
SKATING AT THE RINK.
A SPACIOUS DANCING ENCLOSURE

Will be tastefully arranged in the Centre of the Rink and the Floor specially prepared for Dancing, the outer circle being reserved for Skaters so that Dancing and Skating will be simultaneous from 9-30 to midnight.

Admission Re. 1. Skates Re. 1
Ladies' admission including Skates Re. 1.

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CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

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OCULISTS & OPTICIANS,
Opp. Government Telegraph Office,
7 Hornby Row, BOMPAY.
THE FIRST
AND
ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,
Has TWENTY-ONE YEARS' experience in SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

WE HOLD

Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V O., Lt.-Col. Foreman, R. A. M. C., P. M. O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M. D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a European as Mechanic or Motor Driver. Apply box No. 473, care of this Paper.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and Re. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. R. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding Stationery, etc.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 2 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 16. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing ?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day :—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Offer their services to Firms abroad.
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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
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Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
"We cannot speak too highly of it." Lancet.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited &c.,

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THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
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1909.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Princes Street.
LONDON : 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries.
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....£	28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
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Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

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THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1374.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£.	2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	,,	109,674
Annual Income	...	,,	1,451,086
Assets	...	,,	10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		,,	26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910	... ...	£	442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE of ENGINE, boiler, lathes and other machines of the Vulcan Iron Works at Foras Road.

Under instructions from the owners Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Foras Road, next to the Municipal Stores, the following machinery consisting of Engine by Robey and Co., locotype boiler, lathe, cutting, plancing, grinding screwing machines corrugated sheds, forges, foundary fan, shed binding roll, coal grinder, shaftings, taps and dice, vices, cupola, crabwinch, small yacht engine, patterns of all sorts etc.

The above will be sold separately.
The machinery is now on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 2-30 p. m., (S.T.,) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their Rooms No. 16. Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as suit of drawing-room sofas and chairs lined tapestry, mirror and panel door almyrahs, glass screen, writing-table, teapoys, phonographs, marble topped sideboard, show case, blackwood sliding dining table in 10 pieces, manogany cottage piano by Pennington in good order, arm chairs, iron safes, &c.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)
Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 double seated rubber-tyred brougham.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 7th December, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Duncan Road, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from Bai Rewabai, widow of Motiram Govan and on account and at the risk of heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor Balvant Kashiram Raiker who had executed three Indenture of Morigage and further charges, bearing dates the 20th day of January, 1907, 14th day of January, 1908, and 8th day of July, 1909, respectively in the favour of the said mortgagee Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of December, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 159 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Duncan Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1769 and New No. 8903, Old Survey No. 1 ——and New Survey No. 4741 and assessed by 1272 the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7343 and Street No. 151-153-155 and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the said Duncan Road on or towards the North by the property of Isaabhoy Alibhoy, and on or towards the South by the property of Khoja Motibhoy Ludha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Manekial and Tyebji, Solicitors for the Mortgagee at their office Dady House, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

A good opportunity to Merchants and Private buyers.
BONA-FIDE SALE
of
Japanese Fancy and Artistic Goods.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 11th day of December, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at the Rooms, next to Messrs. King and Co., at the entrance of Meadows Street, a consignment of Japanese goods consisting of gold decorated and richly coloured satsuma ware, superior Kaga and Imari vases, bowls and plates; coloured and gilt porcelain tea and coffee sets, dinner services from 54 to 184 pieces, sets of flowers pots, jardineers, oxidysed silver dressing cases, paper weights and table ornaments, gold gilt lacquered ware ; Chinese cloissonne including a few pieces of bronze ware and old China.

Goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th December, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of 23 Bales Cotton Fly.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY the 8th December at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the godown at Bhindi Bazar, Old Nagpada near Immamwada by order of Messrs Jugnohai Vishram and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. C. Boggiano and Co.

23 Bales Cotton Fly.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 2 days from the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 7th December, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Custom Road, Mahim.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Ebrahim Omar Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY the 19th day of December, 1911, at 4-30 o'clock p. m. (Standard Time) sell by Public Auction on the premises in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of Mortgage dated 29th July 1908 and executed by the said Ebrahim Gomer in favour of the Mortgagee the immoveable property situate at Mahim Custom Road hereunder described viz.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahim Custom Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 266 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under 1 Old No. 483, New No. 4318, Old Survey No.—and 28 New Survey No. 6 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes under G Ward No. 5420 and Street Nos. 97-99 and 101 and bounded as follows :— that is to say on the East and South by the property of Shamrao Pandurang on the West by the said Mahim Custom Road and on the North by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office in 121 Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 7th December, 1911.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free for Rs. 5 from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

BY EUROPEAN COUPLE, no children, furnished or unfurnished house, moderate rent, for 2 months, near or in Bombay. Apply sharp, rent, particulars, X. Y. Z., care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

A SMALL BUNGALOW, in the Compound of "ADENWALLA LODGE," Cumballa Hill, opposite Messrs. Kemp & Co. For Rent, &c. Apply to
R. D. DINSHAW,
Adenwalla Lodge,
Cumballa Hill.

TO BE LET.

"SOMERSET LODGE," Breach Candy, opposite the Swimming Bath, Double storied BUNGALOW, facing the sea, with six rooms and large verandahs. Good stable and Motor accommodation. Please apply to
MR. A. MORITZ.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

MUSIC FOLIOS
YOU OUGHT TO BUY !

THE MUSIC FOLIOS noted below should be in every home where music is welcome :—

S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO
OF THE 101 BEST SONGS,
Words and Music Complete.
240 pages.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO
OF THE 100 BEST STANDARD SONGS, Words and Music Complete.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO.'S
GIANT BUDGET
OF 100 SONGS.
240 pages of Popular copyright Songs, Ballads, Standard and Descriptive Songs, Coon Songs, etc., Words and Music Complete.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO
of 100 BEST SONGS
Containing 26 Humorous and Coon Songs, and 74 Popular and Standard Songs, and Ballads with Words and Music Complete. Old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.
Price 1 Rupee.

THE UNIVERSAL
SONG FOLIO NO. 3.
Containing 56 Popular Songs and Duets, Words and Music Complete. Bound in stiff boards.
Price Rs. 1-14.

S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO
OF POPULAR PIANO SOLOS.
47 Selected Piano Solos, 240 pages, large quarto size.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO.'S 2ND FOLIO
OF POPULAR PIANO PIECES.
41 Selected Piano Solos, 240 pages, large quarto size.
Price 12 Annas.

List of Contents of these Albums sent Post free on Application.

MUSIC of every description.
S. ROSE & Co. have the best Stock in India.

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S ROSE & CO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate!	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 13 12	,, 11 0
Quarterly ...	,, 7 8	,, 6 0
Monthly ...	,, 2 8	,, 2 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

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Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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Quarterly ...	,, 10 10	,, 8 8
Monthly ...	,, 3 12	,, 3 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount the payment must always be made in advance.

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Note for to-day:

Go to the GAY CITY

(Exhibition of Old Bombay),

The greatest collection of Amusements and Interesting Entertainments ever assembled in India.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 5.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 6.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	77 1-4	Ex	3-16
do. Rentes ...	95 3-4		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93 1-2	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84 3-8	un	chgd
Bar silver in London ...	25 7-16		1-8
do. 2 months' hence...	25 1-4		1-8
Bar silver in New York ...	55 1-8		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·22	1·2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·46 1-2	1·2	
do. do. New York...	4·86 1-4	1·8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight ...	3 3-4	1-8	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 3-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-4		1-4
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 331-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

Amount paid into Bank of England about £125,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Steady, good business done.
Futures ... Barely steady.
East Indian ... .
Manchester ... Firm but inactive.
Total Sales ... 13,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 6,000 „
Imports ... 27,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 5·05+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec. Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May.
4·87 +04	4·89 +04	4 90 +04	4·92 +04	4·94 +03
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**	
4·95 +03	4·98 +03	5·00 +01	4·99 +04	

New York official noon call Jan. 8-77, May 8-90 unchgd.

New Orleans 10 a. m. Jan. 8-90, May 9-04.

Additional Quotations—Unchanged.

46s Bomber Mill Twist ... 8
George Mayall's Yarns ... 9 1-8

Shirtings and Dhooties improved demand. Holders asking higher prices.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	106,000
Receipts at U. S. last year	87,000
Exports to Great Britain	49,000
Exports to Continent	15,000
Spot Cotton—	9·35+05

Futures—Month of Jan. 9·33+01 } Declined in weakness of Southern spot markets and increased offerings, and advanced later on bull support & shorts covering.

Futures—Month of May 9·02+05

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ... 9 1-4+1-16
Futures—Month of Jan. ... 9 01+07
Do. do May ... 9·15+07
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ... 36 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 35 unchgd
Do. Months—Dec.Jan.—London—Value.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...35 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Easier Firm.
Barleta Rosso 64 1-2lbs ...No sellers.
Do. Months— .....

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...35 3-4
Do Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...35 3-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...35 3-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Dawapore per 416 lbs., 35 p.c. ex-ship ...Nominal.
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 35 p. c ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Value.
Brown Cawnpore ...Nominal.
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...53 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Value.
Tone—Dull.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...54 3-4—1-2
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Done.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed 25-12-5.
Dec.-Jan.—Hull—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ...14 2-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4 5 1-2+1-2
...Jan—Sellers—Firm

METALS—

Copper Brazers ..... £ 70 1-4—1-4
Yellow Metal ..... d 6 3-16 ungd.
Standard Copper G M B ..... £58 5-8—7-16

FREIGHT—

Coals—Cardiff r.to Bombay ... 12s.—Value.

SUGAR—

Germac granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ... 19-3—3
Do. Months of Shipment Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Market remains extremely quiet.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India Nothing doing.
Do. Months of Shipments ... ...
German Beet-root 88 p. c. 15-3 1-4—2 1-2
Months of Shipments ...Jan.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull, very slow demand.
BAR & similar Crystals C & F India 21 1 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Demand very poor.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta ...16 6 —11-2
and Bombay
Months of Shipments ...Dec.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.

ARRIVALS—

Brigant.

JAVA SUGAR.

Baw Java Nos. 16×13 C and F Calcutta Dec.—16—Value.
Do. July-Oct.—1912—13-3—Value.
Baw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi Dec.—16-1 1-2—Value.
Do. July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta Dec.—16-6—Value
Do. July-Oct—1912—15 1 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi Dec.—16 7 1-2—Value.
Do. July-Oct.—1912—15-3—Value.
Tone—Nothing doing. Prices almost nominal.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [6th DEC. 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 4th Dec., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	46	53,167
B B and C I Railway ...	24	28,604

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. Little business was done, and being Council Bills day the Banks closed early, and will be closed also to-morrow. Far Eastern rates are easier following the fall in Silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...171
Do. do Francs	...139 1-4
Do. do Marks	...137
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...181 1-2
Shanghai „	...150
Japan „	

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 5-16 for Cash and 96 1-8 for the Settlement but during the day prices hardened and at the close we quote as under. A moderate business has been done in the bazaar.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	...	Rs. 96	9 0
Settlement ...	...	...	„ 96	6 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday the London market for Bar Silver closed 1-8 lower both for ready and forward at 25 7-16 and 25 1-4 respectively. New York was 1-4 down at 55 1-8. The local market opened easier and closes as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	...	Rs 23	15 0
Australian „ ...	...	...	„ 23	15 0
Sovereigns „ ...	...	...	„ 14	15 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	...	„ 64	0 0
„ 1st Settlement ...		...	„ 64	1 0
„ 2nd „ ...		...	„ 64	1 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

On opening this morning quotations were again a little steadier on better advices from America and good Broach was at Rs. 25 4-5. Exporters have been sellers, but little business has been practicable and at Colaba rates were about Rs. 2 lower. closing quotations being as under.

For ready cotton there has been some enquiry by exporters, but the volume of business passing is still only moderate.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs.	252 1-2 March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat		„	253 Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur ...	...	„	251 „
Fine M G Ycotmal ...	...	„	249 „
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon		„	246-7 „
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...		„	244 „
Fine M G Khandeish ...		„	236 „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...		„	230 „
Fine M. G. Bengal ...		„	249-50 Dec.
Fine M G Bengal ...		„	243 Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...		„	226-7 „

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales ...	... 12,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 13,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
4·90 +03	4·92 +03	4·93 +03	4·95 +03
Apl.-May.	**May-June**	**June-July.**	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
4·97 +03	4·99 +03	5·01 +03	5·03 +03	5·02 +03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 11	11	0 B.T.
April-May	...	„ 10	4	0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet. We Quote:—

Brown Cawnpore ready...	Rs.	7	14	0 B.T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	„	8	12	0 „
Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	„	8	1	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

White Khandeish ...	Rs.	57	8 0
Bold White 85 p.c. ...	„	56	0 0
Black Kutni ...	„	47	8 0
Red Jubbulpore ...	„	52	0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	10	10 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	7	6 0 B.T.
Apl-May ...	„	35	8 0 B. T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

New Crop ...	Rs	25	8 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet and easier. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	7	12	0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5	0	0 R. T.
„ Delhi A.-M. ...	„	5	3	0 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,762 1-2
Bank of India	67
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	50 1-2

MILLS.

Central India S & W Co... ...	1,390
David	416 1-4
Kohinoor	755
Mnsseykji Petit	2,710
New Great Eastern	185
Standard	1,170

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	149
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	174
Bombay S N Co Ord.	232 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,227 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 1-4

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	505

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	9,995 bales
Wheat	10,782 cwts.
Linseed	1,644 „
Rapeseed	26 „
Gingellyseed	39,986 „
Poppyseed	118 „
Groundnuts...	12,965 „
Castorseed	2,999 „
Rice	6,291 „
Myrabollams	550 „
Cottonseed	41,987 „
Mowrasseed	933 „
Gram	5,302 „
Joowar	1,448 „
Maize	6,088 „

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 4th December.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 ..... £ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 2nd Dec. 1911, by Council Bills.....a £15,197,303
Balance to be remitted from 3rd Dec. 1911 to 31st March 1912 ..... £ 1,960,697

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 6.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—150 bales hemp, G Virji and Co; 9 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 6 bales hides, R M Kooka; 7 bales hides, N Kassum; 14 bales hides, W. W. Graham and Co; 2,000 cwts Mussoor, and 2,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 26 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 36 cwts bees wax, J M Rahimtoola; 30 casks skins, Eurico N Stein; 12 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons.

FOR MANCHESTER.

City of Agra s—2,000 cwts manganese ore, T Morrison and Co.

FOR HULL.

Castello s—27,000 cwts wheat, 7,500 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kinroo s—275 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sachsen s—114 bales cotton, 8,988 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 293 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts linseed, M Vulubdhas; 5,500 cwts gingellyseed 2,200, rapeseed, K Devchand and Co; 751 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Uckermark s—70,000 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros; 1,260 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros; 105 cwts kang, Baner and Krause.

FOR BREMEN.

Uckermark s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 1,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Dco Balduino s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co; 30,001 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 4,000 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co; 3,999 cwts teelseed, 6,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hadsburg s—220 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,145 pieces teakwood planks, M Saw Mills.

FOR NAPLES.

Dco Balduino s—50 bales cottos, J A Begbie and Co; 200 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 50 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 4,250 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts wheat, 1,001 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hadsburg s—400 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Hadsburg s—165 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Hadsburg s—404 cwts tumeric, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tosa Maru s—600 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Company.

Tosa Maru s—200 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR YOKKOICHI.

Tosa Maru s—634 bales cotton, the M. B. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Tosa Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tosa Maru s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Tosa Maru s—2,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

STRANDED DANCERS.

Misfortunes of Cingalese Troupe.

A troupe of Cingalese dancers who came to Europe hoping to make a living by their performance became stranded at Grimsby, and are being sheltered in the workhouse pending arrangements for sending them back to Ceylon.

Their leader, S. Ratnam Pilay, who a few months ago, was a prosperous tea planter at Gampola, told the story of the disastrous tour. Learning from a Cingalese at Colombo who had been on tour with a circus that there was a fortune to be made in Germany by an Eastern troupe, Pilay sold his ten-acre tea plantation, and, gathering a troupe of dancers and tom-tom prayers, took them to Germany. They, however, found little demands for their services, and were practically starving when the English Consul at Cologne took charge of them and despatched them to Grimsby. "I shall write to our Emperor, your King," said Pilay. "He will help us. He is a great man, and has all power. He will send us back to Ceylon, where we shall be warm again. I shall have to start again as an overseer of coolies in the plantation, but I shall be glad, because I shall see my little daughter once more."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 7th December.

301. Parades—Saturday, 9th December.
Nos. 1 and 2 Companies 1 inch Aiming Rifle Practice from Middle Ground Fort.
Parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m., and proceed direct to Middle Ground by Bunder boats.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
302. Musketry—Sunday 10th December, 1911.
Spoon Competition at Ghat Kopar.
Ranges 300 and 800 yards.
Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A., Adjt. B. V. A.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it prodnces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Dec. 8.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 24th ultimo is expected to arrive in harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

Houseman, Dr E M r s child and nurse	Browne, Mr M
Sheppshanks, Mr R	Murrell, Mr F
Ross, Mrs	Pratt, Mr H E H
Inglis, Miss	Forty, Mr J W
Manisty, Miss	Gregory, Mr C A
Macleod, Capt K	Carter, Miss P
Mc Curdie, Mr W S	Warburton, Mr P
Robinson, Mr A E and Mrs	Blandy, Mr E D
Obbard, Mrs R and Miss	Silver Salaff, P M G P
Wise, Miss	Apps, Mr E A
Ross, Mrs and nurse	Mudson, Mr L B
Ashton, Mr S E Mrs	Tottenham, Mr C J

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Marrcoll, Maj L H	Fox, Mr H G and Mrs
Streatfield, Mr G H and Mrs	Thomson, Mr H Y
Gough, Mr O	Jameron, Mr A
Peacock, Mr C F	Tory, Mr F B B
Tarlton, Mr E S	Moulton, Miss
Hinson, Mr F	Patemam, Mr R
Jones, Mr J T	Trevor, Hon A Hill
Hore, Col W	Thakrat, Mr K P
Paterson, Mr H C	Sparks, Mr H W
Hodgson, Mr R C	Ashby, Mr Mrs and Miss
Waterfield, Mrs E H	Spottiswoode, Miss F
Bodson, Mr H M	Paterson, Col S
Peacock, Mrs C F	Griffiths, Mr J
de Billy, Mr	Cook, Mr R
Valet,	Naylor, Mr E T
Mc Kerrow, Mr R C	Whalley, Mr W
	Seymour, Capt R H

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Brittain, Mr E S	Doweling, Mr W K
Reid, Mr M	

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.—Coen, Mrs

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Mayne, Capt E Mrs and infant-child and nurse	Wild, Mr J

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Trydell, Lt Col B	Colston, Mr C
Singh, Mr N	Money, Capt C A G and Mrs
Kleinjung, Mr W	

Per s. s. "Olympia," Dec. 9.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Olympia" will arrive here on the night of the 9th and passengers will be landed on the morning of the 10th instant at Anchor Line shed, Victoria dock. She has on board the following passengers :—

Anders, Mr W	Hargreaves, Mrs
Ashworth, Miss F M E	Kennedy, Mr T S
Baker, Mr A	Malim, Miss
Bernard, Mr R C H	Martin, Mr G F
Bernard, Mrs	Moore, Mrs L W
Bott, Mr H	Newton, Miss G
Bradley, Thos Mrs	Padday, Mr W H
Campion, Mr F	Ross, Miss F
Carleton, Dr M B	Sherston Baker, Capt D G R
Carleton, Mrs	Simpson, Miss P
Carleton, Miss C	Tracy, Rev E D
Carleton, Master B	Veite, Mrs H O
Danielson, Mrs M	Stevenson, Mrs W D H
Dukes, Miss M	Walker, Miss
Dean, Rev A F	Wells, Mr H P
Forman, Mrs S G	White, Miss S
Galloway, Mr G W	Wilson, Mr J P
Galloway, Mrs	Wilson, Mr
Garden, Mrs S E	Wilson, Mrs
Gilchrist, Mr A	
Hargreaves, Mr E	

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Fane riffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th December, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	6	13	10 p. m.	2	40
Suez.....	6	2	p. m.	...	57

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arispe, Babicora, Itvres, Huimanguillo, and Canduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Telegrams for all places in interior of China, excepting stations on the coast, booked by routes other than Bhamo, can be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic for present (1-11-11).

Until further notice telegrams (code) for Turkey cannot be admitted (13-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk.

As an exceptional measure short telegrams in cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and if those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Telegraph Office at Rome and the other at the Tripoli Telegraph Office (20-10-11).

It is further notified that the maximum number of words which can be sent in code or cipher Telegrams is fixed at twenty-five (24-10-11.)

Ramhormuz Line Interrupted to Ahwaz since 7 a.m. (31-10-11.)

Bushire reports messages for Ahwaz and Mohammerah should not be marked "by post over interrupted section." There is no postal service over interrupted section and line is not likely to be restored until next April or May. Therefore all messages for those stations should only be accepted "Post Bushire." Mail for Mohammerah and Ahwaz leaves Bushire every Wednesday morning and post messages for those places should reach here not later than 6 p.m. Standard on Tuesday (4-12-11).

Teheran report: meshed line interrupted since 27th (28-11-11).

Teheran route restored (6-12-11).

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not affect the system if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations! Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Rs. 2 for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

LUTHER—November 18, at Palamcottah, Martin Luther, B A, Headmaster, C M S, High School, and Hon Magistrate, Palamcottah, aged 63.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

State-Entry in Delhi of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.
Public holiday.
Bombay Hunt, the Kennels.
Old Bombay Exhibition.
Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attractions,—"The King's Procession." Four shows nightly. 5-30 to 6-45, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m. Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performance.
Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim: "Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labour wears."—B. Franklin.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 24th November, left Aden at 2 a.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday.

MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.—Shrimant Rajasaheb Ramraosaheb Dufle, Chief of Jat, has consented to preside at the 5th sitting of the Maratha Educational Conference to be held at Nagpur on the 29th and 30th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s.s. "Muttra" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Saturday the 9th instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p. m. on Sunday the 10th December.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of November, 1911, was 3,252, the daily average being 108; new admissions 858, Parsees 276, Hindoos 2,174, Mahomedans 489, Christians 313, 77 children were vaccinated last month.

A MOTOR ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday night, shortly after passing the upper gate of Government House, one of the wheels of taxi-cab No. 1403, in which was seated Major Graeme, an extra A.-D.-C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor, passed over a large stone lying on the road. The driver immediately let go his hold on the steering wheel and before he could regain it the car swerved to the right and dashed into a wall, damaging it very badly. Major Graeme and the driver escaped unhurt.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner, Mr. E. T. Lambert, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of Krisna Shidoo, an insane barber, aged about twenty-five. The deceased lived with his brother at Mstunga. On Tuesday night he suddenly ran out of the house, followed by his brother and other members of the family; before they could catch him, the deceased jumped on to the parapet of a well and threw himself into it. Ropes were lowered, but the deceased could not catch them and was drowned. His body was recovered yesterday morning. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Sconer, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G.I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March ...	Florentiner ... J Fucik
Overture ...	Romantique ... Keler Bela
a Op. 264 A ...	Standchen ... Gaibulka
b Spanish Dance...	An Evening in Toledo... Schmeling
Selection ...	The Quaker Girl ... Monckton
Valse ...	My Queen ... Coote
Selection ...	A Country Girl ... Monckton
Two Step ...	Mr. Jollyboy ... B Penso

HOUSE TRESPASS.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged Abdulla Haji Kachoo, a Mahomedan, with house trespass in that he entered the house of Hanzabhai Yusufali, at Bhendi Bazar by the back door when the man was absent to witness the Royal Procession. A neighbour noticed him going in and informed the servant, who found him concealing himself under the staircase. The accused was arrested and handed over to the police as there were three previous convictions against him, the Magistrate sentenced him to fourteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged one Chandiram Mitharam, an estate broker, with cheating in respect of a hundi for Rs. 990. The charge against the accused was that the accused went to a Sindhi merchant named. Hakumatrai Rochiram, and sold him a 'hundi' for Rs. 990 and received money for it after endorsing it on the buyer's name. It was a draft drawn in November on the Sind Bank in Karachi. When Hakumatrai forwarded the draft through another bank to Karachi for collection from the Sind Bank, he was informed that the Bank had paid the amount to the accused on his saying that he had lost the draft. The accused was arrested on the 1st instant near the Crawford Market by Inspector Favel. His Worship ordered the accused to be sent to Karachi for trial. The accused was ordered to be released on bail.

THE SKATING RINK.

The management of the Skating Rink continue to do everything they can to popularise this place of recreation. Every Thursday and Saturday a band plays an excellent programme of music before dinner. All the sessions are well patronized. Thursday being a particularly favourite day for skaters.

The management have arranged a combined skating and dancing session on Saturday next. A spacious dancing enclosure will be arranged in centre of the Rink and the floor especially prepared for dancing, the outer circle being reserved for skaters so that dancing and skating will be simultaneous from 9-30 to midnight.

The entrance fee will be one rupee and as the Rink band will be in attendance a pleasant evening may be expected.

A curious story of a fraudulent collector of taxes of Saint-Ouen (Paris) is told by the "Matin." It is stated that at the beginning of last July he went to about twenty of the principal tradespeople of the town, saying "The town of Saint-Ouen is poor and cannot wait until the end of the year for its taxes. The chief collector is sending me collecting from house to house." Without suspecting any dishonesty, the tradespeople accordingly paid what was due to the official, who has now disappeared with the money.

OLD BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

Military Display in the Stadium.

Last night from 9-30 to 10-30 p.m. the Stadium at the Exhibition of Old Bombay was fairly well filled by an assembly which had gathered to witness the Grand Military display announced on the programme. During the performances the band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers enlivened the spectators with an interesting programme of music which relieved the tidium caused by intervals between the events. The first item on the programme was a torchlight tattoo by the 104th Wellesley's Rifles who, carrrying red, white and green lamps on sticks, went through a series of intricate add effective evolutions with great precision. The performance reflected great credit on the men and those who had instructed them, for the evolutions, which comprised cross-marching in line, star and other formations, were distinctly difficult and were carried out without a hitch. The effect of the intermingling of the various sections of lights to the strains of the regimental band was extremely pleasing to the eye and evoked the applause of the spectators.

Then came the musical ride by the Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery in full dress which needless to say was the star attraction of the evening. The beautiful evolutions, accompanied with that spice of danger which it is only human to appreciate, raised the enthusiasm of the audience to a high pitch which increased as the pace grew more furious. The sharp wheeling and the narrow margin between the respective guns go to show the high state of efficiency of the "Y" Battery who are to be congratulated on their exciting display. The band of the 7th Dragoon Guards supplied the music for the ride. "Y" Battery then formed up and, unlimbering, the guns fired, then relimbered and, lining up galloped the length of the stadium pulling up with remarkable precision. They were loudly cheered as they left the amphitheatre.

Next the spectators were regaled with a most realistic representation of a Border faray and tribal dance by the men of the 127th Baluchis. Entering wildly clad and armed, to the accompaniment of weird music, they quickly made an impromptu encampment. Two camels and the domestic goats and buffaloes added to the touch of realism. The outline of the piece is the arrival of the caravan at the wells of Mashki Char where they pitch their tents and then indulge in a Baluchi dance. Then came wrestling and races. Foragers are sent out and an attack is made on the empty Camp by Pathans who take possession and indulge in the wild orgies of a war dance. One Mir Kambir Khan steals away to warn the foragers who to return and rout the raiders. The story purports to be related by Sabedar Mir Kambir Khan of the 1st Baluch L. I. The 127th Baluchis entered fully into the spirit of the whole representation and their display, as they proceeded triumphant to Kelat, concluded much appreciated entertainment.

THE MANCHU NOBLES.

Fit Rulers among Unfit.

Is it true that the Manchu branch of the Mongolian race deserves to be exterminated? Is it true that in the reformation of the Imperial Government all Manchu nobles should be excluded? Is it true that among them at the present time there is not one who can be trusted, is honest and capable, and is worthy of the esteem of those who are Chinese as well as those who are Manchus? I venture to make mention of a few, who in the present "regime" have shown themselves fit persons to hold office in the Government at

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Rubattino Line steamer Capri, 2180 tons Captain F. Figari, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Hongkong with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lawada, 2124 tons, Captain Lane, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers

The B. I S. N. Co's steamer Fultala, 2701 tons, Captain H. Chidley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day from Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Seirstad 617 tons, Captain A Larsen, will sail to-day for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

The steamer Kilchattan, 2,417 tons, Captain G. W. Eno, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Cochin, with the same bottom cargo.

The P. and O. Co's China and Australian Mail steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons, Captain W. R. F. Hickley, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo, with the China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Port Officer, Bombay has issued the following notice to Mariners, concerning Bombay Harbour:—In continuation of the notice dated 7th November, 1911, all steam launches are hereby warned that when passing anywhere in the vicinity of the Flag Staff Shoal from this date until the 9th inst. inclusive they are to go dead slow on account of the raising operations of the sunken dredger "Octopus." Any swell caused by passing launches will be a source of great danger to the divers at work and may seriously delay the raising of the vessel.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Medina.....Capt A E M ..Chatfield Royal Navy
H M S Defiance.....Capt H H Bruce Royal Navy
H M S Cochrane...Capt W E Goodenough ...Royal Navy
H M S Argyll.....Capt M Clume-Sayour...Royal Navy
H M S Natal.....Capt Clement Greatorex...R Navy
H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr John Harvey...Special Service steamer.
H M S Fox.....Comdr Tancrid, R N.....Cruiser
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Luck .....Troopship
R I M S Dalhousie ...Comdr D F Vines.....R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Burgh.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 6.

Arcadia .....3713 Bircham.....London.....P & O Co
Dunrobin.....2319 Carr.....T Morrison & Co
Duneric.....7211 Dixon .....
Elsmoor .....2330 Evans .....The Captain
Fultala.....2701 Chioley .....M M & Co
Gutenfels .....3557 Franziscus.....W & A G & Co
Kilchattan .....2417 Emo.....
Hurst .....2997 Moody...Liverpool W & A G & Co
Lawada.....2124 Lane .....M M & Co
Madura.....1273 Lopez .....M M & Co
Moleje .....6782 Winton.....P & O Co
Norfolk .....2503 Buckley .....G Cotton and Co.
Nurani .....2870 Crebbin .....T M & Co
Peebles.....2734 Wallace ...T Morrison and Co.
Somali.....4192 Cubit.....P & O Co
Sachsen .....Waquier .....
Tosa Maru.....3610 saton .....N Y Kaisha
Viswa .....3176 Tipper.....M M and Co
Umhloti.....1393 Dent .....T Morrison and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Mac Million	2805	Shearer	...	...	J Finlay & Co
C & R Castelo	2339	Goodon	Karachi	7-12	...
C G Longfield	2614	Huat	Baltimore	...	R A Willis
C Quilca	4942	Cole	...	...	M M & Co
D & S City of Agra	3096	Buck	Karachi	K Nixon and Co	
H Khosrou	2410	Hannah	...	B & P S N Co	
N Carunna	2432	Creckney	New York	2-12	... W & A Graham & Co
O Brookby	2371	Thompson	...	...	...

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Lord Antrim	2773	Aiskin	...	...	J. Finlay & Co
3 Fairley	2766	Samson	Liverpool	...	W & A G & Co
4 Habsburg	2415	Cosulich	Trieste	16-12	... A L S N & Co
5 Deo Baldaino	2684	Maganzini	...	...	...
7 Montabello	2770	Croft	...	...	J. Finlay and Co.
8 Norfolk	2503	Buckley	...	...	...
10&11 Occana	3507	Jones	...	...	P & O Co
12 & 13 Arabia	4198	Pulmer	...	...	P & O Co
10 & 11 Seirstad	617	Larsen	...	...	F F C & Co
14 Lwarka	759	Moxon	...	...	M M and Co.
16 Kinross	2652	Dracup	...	...	Dunkirk... T Morrison & Co
Capri	2680	Figare	...	...	... Italian Line H W P D
Kaveri	553	Mahomedi	...	...	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Repairing	...	Bo S N Co
Saraswati	443	Ebram	...	...	Bo S N Co

30 ton crane

Gallea	555	Wratt	Repairing... J Mackintosh & Co
Malia	1250	Barber	... M M & Co

H W V D

Linga	951	Rothwell	... M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels	Commanders	From
5	Capri	Figari	Hongkong, Nov 13
6	Lawada	Lane	Calcutta, Oct 30
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, Dec 4
	Fultalla	Chidley	Rangoon, Nov 26

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Devanha	Hickley	Shanghai

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Seirstad, Larsen, for Bangkok.
" Kilchattan Eno, for Calcutta.
" Lwarka, Moxon, for Basreh.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Lawada, for Calcutta.
" Elsmoor, for Port Said.
" Deo Balduino, for Genoa, &c.
" Capri, for China, &c.
" City of Agra, for Manchester.
" Saisette, for Aden.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi's steamer Levanzo, from Bombay left Aden in the morning of the 6th instant for Genoa.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praes'dent, left Mombasa, for Bombay this morning, via Lamu.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 5th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 7th December.

1098. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class-firing as follows:—(For all Class-firing members will take their sidearms to the Range).
Friday, the 8th inst. "F" Coy.
Saturday, the 9th inst. "C" Coy. (Practice).
Wednesday, the 13th inst. "G" Coy.
Thursday, the 14th inst. "D" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

1099. Rifle Club.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Rifle Club for matches 25 to 28th on Sunday the 10th inst. by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

1100. Parade—The Battalion will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Monday the 11th inst. at 7-30 a.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, helmets.

1101. The Battalion will parade as strong as possible on Tuesday the 12th inst. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.
Dress—Review Order, Khaki, Helmets. Medals to be worn. Time will be notified later.

1102. Officers Commanding Co. will please cause to be sent to Head-Quarters as early as possible their Company Roll Books showing parades attended.

H. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

INDIA AND THE DURBAR

SPECIAL FEATURE.

NOW APPEARING IN

The Bombay Gazette.

EIGHT ARTICLES
BY
Sir WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.
Sir THOMAS H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.
Sir J. D. REES, K.C.I.E., M.P., etc.
Sir CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., etc.
Col GEORGE H. TREVOR, C.S.I.
Major F. G. CARDEW.

A YEAR of unprecedented splendour will be appropriately closed by the coming Durbar at Delhi, when the Indian Empire, magnificent, fascinating, complex, will draw all eyes to itself as it welcomes its Sovereign. The interest will be at its height during the weeks immediately preceding the Durbar ceremonies, and these pictures of India as it is are all by writers of acknowledged eminence. Sir W. Lee-Warner, as a member of the Council of India, has made the Native States his special study; Sir Thomas Holdich has spent his life in the Indian military and frontier service; Sir J. D. Rees is the author of "The Real India," etc.; Sir Charles Bruce was Director of Public Instruction in Ceylon; Col. G. H. Trevor has held both military and civil appointments and is well known as a sportsman; and Major Cardew was attached to one of the most famous regiments in Indian history—Hodson's Horse.

INDIA'S ROMANTIC PAST: her peoples and their rulers, places of historical interest.
By SIR W. LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

DELHI, the scene of the Durbar; a city of great deeds.
By SIR W. LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

WHAT A DURBAR IS, (procedure, etc.)
By SIR T. H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

INTERESTING PERSONALITIES AT THE DURBAR: a procession of Princes; native rulers and the terms on which they hold their States.
By SIR J. D. REES, K.C.I.E., etc.

WHAT BRITAIN HAS DONE FOR INDIA and what India is worth to Britain.
By SIR T. H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

THE INDIAN ARMY; How the native regiments were raised. British soldiers in India.
By MAJOR CARDEW.

HOW INDIA IS GOVERNED; Calcutta and Simla, the Civil Service, etc., the new Council established under Lord Minto.
By SIR CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., etc.

SPORT IN INDIA; Tiger-hunting and Pig-sticking feats.
By COL. TREVOR, C.S.I., etc.

The first article of the series appeared on October 27; the second on November 3, the third on November 10, the 4th on November 17; the fifth on November 24; the 6th on Dec. 1; the 7th will appear on Dec. 8.

"MINIMGRAND"

LIPP GRAND, AT THE PRICE OF A COTTAGE PIANO.

PIANOFORTE SPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIA.

In the large field of choice offered by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., in Horizontal Grand and Upright Pianos in their collection of the

CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS, THE *Lipp "MINIMGRAND"*

possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many grand pianos of much greater length. It entirely supersedes all grades of a similar length made by any maker in the world.

If you will give us the opportunity we will prove all we state.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 7th December, 1911.

GOLD CURRENCY IN INDIA.

IN the twenty years, 1875 to 1895, the average import of gold into India was Rs. 2,14 lakhs, in the next five years Rs. 15,23 lakhs, in 1909-10 to Rs. 21,68 lakh and in 1910-11, Rs. 23,98 lakhs. This recent increase of gold has not been at the expense of silver; the country takes practically the same amount of silver, but it prefers that the addition to the imports of treasure which it has been able to claim should be in the form of gold. The value of sovereigns imported in 1910-11 was Rs. 12,81 lakhs, in 1909-10, Rs. 13,86 lakhs, and the figure of 1910-11 was exceeded also in 1903-4 and 1904-5, the proportion of sovereigns to bullion has fallen from 191 in 1900-1 to 87 per cent in 1910-11. For the last eight years imported sovereigns have averaged five and one-third millions annually, according to the Currency offices, but the trade statistics show six and a half millions. The difference of roughly a million sterling is believed to represent the imports of shield sovereigns, which being in special demand for ornaments can be sold for more than their monetary value and naturally, therefore, do not go through the Currency office. The annual import of shield sovereigns is estimated at four hundred thousand pounds and the figure of a million for the import of shield sovereigns throughout India therefore does not seem excessive. The Banks deposit their gold at once in the Currency Office and draw out notes. When the need for currency arises they return the notes, and the form in which the currency is drawn out depends on the requirements of the time. Gold, in other words, is imported to obtain currency, but the amounts imported and the amounts passed into circulation are determined by different considerations. The report on the operations of the Paper Currency Department issued this week shows that last year the total absorption of gold was £7,187,000; the Punjab taking the biggest share. In the two preceding years the stock of sovereigns ran out and the issues were restricted, with the result that in 1908-9, the absorption was low, and in 1910-11 it fell to only three-quarters of a million. In 1907-8, the absorption was £6,220,000, and there is therefore nothing very exceptional about the figure re-acted in 1910-11. At the same time we are reminded that in spite of the restriction of supplies in 1908-10, the absorption in the last five years has reached a total of twenty and a half millions.

These figures of themselves are quoted as an indication that the apprehension as to the sovereign not becoming popular was not well founded and this conclusion is supported by all the evidence that Comptroller General has been able to obtain. His figures put the proportion of gold in payments very much higher than banking opinion which is curiously unanimous to the effect that a fourth to one-third of the wheat crop is now financed in gold, but it is true in other provinces than the Punjab that gold is taken out for the purpose of remittance, being exchanged at destination for silver as required. This may explain part of the difference, the Comptroller-General thinks, and at any rate there is no question that in the Punjab gold will be taken freely and in fact eagerly by the cultivator. The same holds good of the western part of the United Provinces, though the actual development of gold payments does not seem to have been carried so far as in the Punjab. Sovereigns are accepted even in the most remote parts of the province. In the Eastern parts of the United Provinces and in the two Bengals produce is not at present paid for in gold. Madras sowkars and bullion-dealers frequently apply for gold, while in Bombay the use of gold for payment of the cotton crop is extending and is now on a large scale. As a specific instance it is mentioned that one firm used gold almost exclusively to effect its purchases of cotton in the Belgaum district and to a less extent in Dharwar. From Broach it is reported that cotton merchants are bringing in sovereigns which are readily accepted in cotton transactions while in Khandesh and Surat cultivators readily take gold in payment of their transaction.

The acceptance of sovereigns is not yet general though gold has established itself as currency and the Comproller-General endeavours to trace such as are not in circulation. They are either melted or hoarded. As regards melting he observes that the sovereign has at all times an advantage. Gold being sold in five and ten ounce bars, if a jeweller wants only a small quantity, a full weight sovereign meets his purpose very well and he knows its exact weight, fineness and value and has no trouble in obtaining it, and the sovereign is presumably cheaper than the same quantity of gold in out of the way parts. Many sovereigns are used in the arts. There is in consequence a greater demand for new than for old coins. It seems there are very distinct differences of taste in the matter of gold to be used for ornaments in different parts of the country. In the Punjab the jeweller does not use the sovereign much while with those of Bengal and Madras it is very popular. But hoarding accounts for the disappearance of a great deal of gold from circulation. The sovereign is displacing the rupee in hoards. Such disappearance however is not regarded as permanent, for it is believed that the hoards are brought out again when occasion demands. The question remains however whether on such occasions any gold that comes out of hoards would re-enter the currency and the Comptroller-General quotes the experience of 1909-10. In all the figures of receipts whether of treasury or post office and railways there was a sudden drop in that year. The Government stock of gold had run out, the sovereign had gone to a premium, and it would seem not only *prima facie* but from the example given that whenever this condition is established the set of any gold available will be not into the currency but towards a more profitable employment as bullion.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA. THE crisis in Persia has developed along grave and strong lines; and since the Mejliss has not only declined to be advised by Great Britain, whose view was that the Russian demands should be complied with, but actually herself threatened to assume the offensive, we presume the Russian Government will no longer defer its advance in force to impose its will on the country. There may be more than one point of view from which the recent policy of the St. Petersburg Ministry may be regarded, and there are no doubt some points on which it might fairly be criticised; but it must be remembered that the Mejliss has assumed from the outset a more or less truculent attitude, particularly in connection with the appointment of Mr. Shuster's nominees to the Treasury gendarmerie. A cursory review of all the transactions in this unpleasant business will show, moreover, that if amends had been made for the insult offered to the Russian Consul-General at Teheran, the ultimatum could have been satisfied without loss of dignity, and with a minimum of unpleasantness. Mr. Shuster's indiscretion intensified the situation; and when he caused copies of his now famous attack on Anglo-Russian methods to be circulated broadcast through Persia, he made what can only be regarded as an open declaration of war; and when he has been removed—for his removal cannot in our view now be averted—from his office he will be able to attribute his dismissal to this and this alone. The American Treasurer-General, it is admitted, has acted in good faith, he has accomplished excellent work, and indeed ably discharged the duties with which he was entrusted. The pity is that, in doing so, he entirely failed to recognize the fact that had long before been apparent to the rest of the world that the financial and commercial interests of Great Britain and Russia were deeply involved in Persia, and that the Convention by which these two great Powers sought to protect them was entitled to respect by the Persians themselves. It is here that Mr. Shuster failed, and his failure in this one respect will prove more disastrous to himself and to Persia, than if he had been unable to discharge the most elementary duties of his own office. The Persian attitude described by Reuter in his despatch of yesterday is to be regretted, for it removes the quarrel from the possibility of settlement except through the agency of direct force, unless, indeed, the Mejliss can even at this late stage be induced to choose the better part of valour. There had been hope, before the Persian counter-ultimatum was presented, that amicable counsels would have prevailed. Great Britain had pointed out to Russia the undesirability of enforcing the demand for an indemnity, while Russia, on the other hand, had made the definite statement that as soon as the Mejliss recognized her claim, and complied with her demands, the *status quo* in the country would be restored. The position now likely to be created is grave, and there can no longer be the certainty that our own part in the drama will continue to be unimportant. Up to a point, as was stated out in the House of Commons a few days ago, we were not involved in the disagreemeut, mainly because Russia had no intention of doing more than enforcing claims to which England could raise no objection. This view, however, will surely be superseded for it is inconceivable that in the case of actual war between Persia and Russia, Britain can continue to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality.

BRITISH SUGAR INDUSTRY. THOSE who are interested in the British Sugar Beet industry claim that private enterprise has done all that it can possibly do in its development. It has demonstrated the suitability of the English soil and climate for the production of the article on a paying basis, and, to quote a member of the National Sugar Beet Council, the experimenters "are now waiting to see what the Government will do to give this big movement a lift upward." It is pointed out that to start a new industry in this country in the teeth of fully established foreign competitors is almost an impossibility unless the State will do something to help. The vast sums required to establish the necessary sugar extracting factories will not be forthcoming until public confidence is in some way encouraged. As is well-known the International situation as regards sugar is at present somewhat complicated and Russia has seized the occasion provided by the present scarcity of sugar by obtaining the permission of the Convention to export an additional 400,000 tons of bounty-fed sugar, a fact which will not assist very materially in lessening the complications. Sir Edward Grey, it is expected, will shortly have something to say on the subject, but it is difficult in view of present British fiscal methods to see what can be done. Under the Brussels Convention each party has been permitted to protect its own native-grown sugar to the extent of 2s. 6d. a hundredweight. In other words, the difference between the import duty and the Excise was not to exceed 2s. 6d. As the English duty is at present only 1s. 10d. a hundredweight, it has been suggested that the whole of that might be devoted to the protective encouragement of a new industry without in any way infringing the Brussels Convention, or provoking any retaliation. Whatever may be said of the fiscal aspect of the question, the fact remains that England, which has been proved to be capable of producing every ounce of sugar she requires, goes abroad every year for over twenty million pounds worth of the article. Statistics show that in 1909, for example, the amount paid to alone Germany for sugar was nearly ten millions sterling.

Mr. A. E. LAWSON has been re-appointed Sheriff of Madras for another year.

A TROOPS special with the Norfolk Regiment collided with a mixed train at the Shenoli station, M. and S. M. Railway. Three baggage waggons were derailed, but no one was injured.

DURING the week ending 4th December 293,224 cwts of wheat was exported from Karachi bringing the total exports since 1st January, 1911, up to 18,662,900 cwts as against 16,798,059 cwts during the corresponding period of 1910.

THE death of the Hon'ble Sardar Partap Singh, member of the Supreme and Legislative Council, took place on Tuesday at Jullandur. The deceased was Secretary of the Punjab Chiefs Association which has been permitted to present an address to Their Imperial Majesties at the Coronation Durbar.

THE following telegram from His Highness the Aga Khan has been received by His Highness the Maharaja of Darbhanga re the Hindu University scheme:—"Most sincerely and gratefully thank you for your generous donation. My greatest ambition is to see Hindus and Moslems love each other and each help the faith of the other."

THE possibility of the Pope in Jerusalem, as the result of the Italian occupation of Palestine, is troubling some of the Jewish papers.

THE appeal of the accused in the Dacca Conspiracy case will be taken up at the Calcutta High Court on January 10th. Mr. Garth will represent the Crown.

THE Development Fund Commissioners held in mail week an inquiry into an application for assistance to the scheme for the encouragement of tobacco growing in Ireland formulated by the Irish Department of Agriculture.

THE remains of Mr. Kyrle Bellew, the actor, will be taken to England from Salt Lake City for interment.

IT is about fifteen years ago since the first Motor Car Act, known as the Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896, came into operation.

IT is reported in Brussels that there has been a nativerising in the Tahouins district of the French Congo, and that the French punitive expedition which was sent to restore order was too small, for it is stated the force sustained a defeat, thirty men being wounded, including the lieutenant in command.

THE Amsterdam correspondent of the *Times* learns from private sources that the proposed new steamship line between Europe and Canada is not financed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, but by Dutch and French business men and bankers. The Canadian Pacific only sold two ships to the new undertaking.

FOR the first time since 1883 the U. S. Post Office Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, was conducted at a profit. In twenty-four months the conduct of the postal service has resulted in changing a deficit of 17,479,770dols. for the fiscal year 1909 to a surplus of 230,897dols. for the fiscal year 1911. During the last fiscal year the audited revenues of the department were 237,879,823dols. and the audited expenditures 237,648,926dols.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

OUR ROYAL VISITORS. THE splendid reception accorded to the King and Queen by all classes of the community in Bombay may be taken as a happy augury of the success of the Royal tour through India. Their visit has made a powerful appeal to the imagination of the people. Royal visitors have been welcomed within our gates before this. King George and his father had come amongst us as Prince of Wales, and their coming had stirred up a passion of loyalty and devotion to the British Crown. But the present occasion is unique in the history of British rule in India. We have the King and his Consort in our midst, and the signal honour has caused a stirring of the heart exceeding the effect, great as it was, produced by the previous visits. I think that the event has raised our enthusiasm to such a pitch that it is scarcely possible for human emotion to go further. We hail our King as the symbol of unity. He has united the Government and the people, and all classes and communities, in one common bond, and in their hearty cooperation the only competition between them is for each to excel, if possible, his neighbour in the demonstration of joy and love and reverence. Sentiment is a most potent factor in binding states and societies together, and I am willing to believe that the warm and kindly feelings awakened by the Royal presence will fructify and prove a mighty blessing in the end. Why do we, the peoples of India love and adore our King with such passionate fervour? The feeling springs originally from the eastern conception of Royalty, to which I referred last week in this column. Apart from this universal sentiment, the Royal House of England appeals specially to the educated classes on account of the noble qualities which Queen Victoria has bequeathed, as her richest inheritance, to her descendants. On the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown, she sent a message of peace and goodwill to her subjects, and ever after she lived up to the noble principles enunciated in the proclamation. As she has permeated her son and her grandson with the example of her own life and conduct, so, let us hope, the example, of sympathy, earnestness and loftiness of purpose, exhibited in such a remarkable manner by King George, will in its turn permeate all parties responsible for the administration of India. There is another reason for the honour and esteem in which the King is held in the United Kingdom, as well as throughout the Empire, and it lies in the happy circumstance of his being a constitutional monarch, not directly responsible for the actions of his ministers and his Governments. Had he been an autocrat, however mild and good and just, it would not have been possible for him to command the universal and unalloyed affections of his subjects.

SEVERE SIMPLICITY. The arrangements made by the executive in Bombay were calculated to afford the greatest delight and happiness to the millions who have witnessed the celebrations. Some restrictive regulations for the maintenance of order and discipline were absolutely necessary, and although they were felt, here and there, to be a little too rigid, it must be owned that their only object was to promote the general comfort and security of the public. It is no light task to regulate the traffic of dense masses at a period of intense excitement without causing mishap or confusion, and the success of the arrangements furnish their own justification. The greatest interest centered in the procession. It was, indeed, a grand pageant, and was much enjoyed by the populace. But it fell short of the Oriental idea of splendour and magnificence. A barbaric display is necessary to strike our imagination with awe and wonder, and to move our torpid bosoms with high glee. The cavalcade was imposing no doubt; but judged by the oriental standard and oriental ideas, the spectacle was almost austere in its simplicity. Remember, I say this with particular reference to the masses. We love gorgeous and dazzling colours, extravagance of pomp and circumstance, an ostentatious display of wealth and munificence, and a lot of noise produced by deafening and multitudinous music. We should have revelled in the sight of men, attired in quaint and many-coloured uniforms riding high mettled and richly caparisoned horses; in a cavalcade of camels and elephants adorned with gorgeous trappings and paintings; in the firing of guns and the fanfare of trumpets at intervals; in shouts of joy and victory in honour of the lord of hosts, compared to such a display, the royal procession was a tame and sober affair. Not a sound was heard, save the ceaseless clatter of the horses' hoofs as they trotted past. We had not even the satisfaction of beholding the royal couple in a magnificent coach of gold and silver, drawn by a team of eight horses with outriders. The King was in a simple-too-simple-white dress. Our women folk especially would have loved to see the Queen in a blaze of pearls and diamonds. Their simplicity however, appealed to a more cultivated nature from another point of view, and it blended harmoniously with the surroundings.

PAST AND PRESENT. Oriental pageantry does not harmonize with western nature. Nor would it have been possible, in its entirety, in present circumstances. It was not reasonable to expect a bizarre and fantastic display; but one might wish nevertheless, that more life and colour had been infused with the pageant. We might have had a number of bands playing and colours flying as the procession went along. But for the exigencies of time, the march might have been more slow and solemn and stately. The older folk among us contrast the grand procession, when King Edward came here as Prince of Wales, with the modern spectacle. They recall with delight its splendour and magnificence, ordered in true oriental style, its long train of chiefs and princes, each attended by his own retinue, its slow and stately progress, its pomp and parade. The coming of King Edward marked an auspicious epoch in the social life of the Parsis. Till then, their women were consigned to the same seclusion as their Hindu and Moslem sisters. But driven by the excitement and enthusiasm produced by the Prince's visit, they, with the sanction of their lords, came out in large numbers to witness the historic sight. It was on this occasion that some more bold and forward spirits among them commenced to wear boots, instead of slippers, and carried about umbrellas which, from time immemorial, it had been the particular privilege of males alone to have as a protection from sun and rain. A few of them had the desperate courage of attending the public functions of the day with their husbands, creating much scandal and shaking of heads in the orthodox ranks. Time has since brought about changes in the sister communities, as well. A large number of high class Hindu ladies were to be seen last week on the stands, and walking freely with the male members of their family on the roads to see the illuminations.

BOMBAY VS. CALCUTTA. We have it now on the highest authority that Bombay "is a jewel of the British Crown." There will be none to dispute this right, as it has been bestowed by no less a personage than H. M. the King. We may carry our heads high and walk half an inch taller on the strength of this high commendation. We the citizens of Bombay, whatever be our failings, have never suffered from lack of pride. We are full of local patriotism. That is the connecting link between all classes and races in this cosmopolitan town, which keeps them together in tolerable harmony. We have emblazoned on our banner the proud motto: *Urbs prima in India*, and much to the chagrin of Calcutta, we have been persistent in asserting our claim as the second city in the Empire. Calcutta says it has a better title to this distinction, because it is numerically our superior. We do not admit the jugglery of figures by which the claim is propped up by the metropolis. Right or wrong, we are before hand with it, and have the advantage of a big start. We shall not be dethroned from our position without a struggle. We shall be so many "die-hards" who will keep fighting till the last. And if we are defeated by Calcutta in points of numbers, and if we find its claim in this respect so clear and palpable as to render it impossible even for our local pride to controvert, then we may argue that quality is better than quantity, that man must be weighed, as well as numbered, and that in our public spirit, our energy, our enterprise and our philanthropy we are far ahead of Calcutta.

DION.

TWO VOLUMES OF ESSAYS.

"THE GATES OF DEATH" by A. C. Benson, Smith, Elder & Co.).—Mr. A. C. Benson has originated an entirely novel system of essay-writing. He does not follow the time-honoured method of dividing his subjects into separate chapters, and labelling them appropriately, he gives us instead a series of imaginative musings which purport to be the meditations of a real person. He does not rely upon scenic effects, or detailed descriptions, he merely sketches in a shadowy personage, and a still vaguer background, and developes for us the diarist's real self by means of the revelation of his thoughts. In his new book, Mr. A. C. Benson's 'mise-en-scene' is of the simplest: a country vicarage, a darkened room, a hospital nurse, and all the paraphenalia with which we have complicated the primal simplicity of the fact of Death. But the patient is not to die, he is to recover, slowly, and painfully, from the accident which so nearly cost him his life, and to come back at length into the living world once more. His convalescence is lengthy and tedious, he has little to do but to ponder upon his momentous experience, to marvel at his escape, to guess at the country which lies beyond those gates through which he so nearly passed. He writes down his meditations from day to day, and faces boldly those problems which the majority of us prefer to shelve. We are content to relegate to the back ground of our minds the eternal riddle of Death, the mystery of undeserved suffering, the problem of sin, and the hope of immortality. Mr. Benson's philosopher, however, voices for us the secret misgivings which have always lurked in our minds and puts into plain words the insistent questions which come to trouble even the most child-like faith. He does not perhaps do much to make plain the difficult ways, but he sets forth in simple language, his own sane and comforting point of view:—"And yet how simple was Christ's discovery, if it may reverently so be called. To take the highest, strongest, sweetest emotions of Humanity, and to identify that with God. He did not say that God was loving, but that God was Love. Could a mere man have seen that, have said that? I do not think so. And on that rock my faith is built." We say farewell reluctantly; Mr. Benson's extraordinary talent conveys to our minds such a clear impression of this supposititious person's individuality, that we close the book with the feeling that it is a real document written by a living man whom we are glad to have known through the medium of these pages, a man whom we would be proud to claim as a friend.

ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS by John Andrew Doyle. (John Murray), Mr. Doyle's essays are rather unequal in quality, owing perhaps to the diversity of his subjects, which cover a wide range, from literary appreciation to scientific horse-breeding. The chapter on Parkman's writings cannot fail to be deeply engrossing to all who take an interest in the expansion of Empire, and in the history of those dauntless pioneers who redeemed the New World from savagery. Francis Parkman, the son of a Boston merchant, devoted his literary talent to the study of the colonization of Canada, and of the struggle between England and France for the dominion of the New World. The essay condenses Parkman's dozen or more books, into some fifty pages, which are packed with interesting information, and with stirring anecdotes of courage and endurance, judiciously selected from Parkman's writings. Mr. Doyle's appreciation of Parkman's work awakens our heartfelt admiration for the persevering historian, who, hampered by defective eyesight, and by failing health, completed his life-work at the cost of infinite effort and suffering. Mr. Doyle's chatty little discussion of Peek's collection of sporting poems, is pleasant reading, and will perhaps come as a surprise to those who imagine that the world of sport is unrepresented in the literature of the country. Hunting has, of course, from time immemorial, formed the subject of ballad and verse, but it belongs to these modern days when the apotheosis of sport is at its height to find a muse for cricket, football, golf and the turf. The essay on racehorse-breeding, though perhaps not of general interest, contains a great deal of technical information which will be welcome to the initiated, and the same may be said of the chapter in which the author enters into the question of modern rifle-shooting with characteristic minuteness, and accuracy of detail. An appreciation of Freeman, Froude, and Seeley, and of Ezra Stiles; a study of Trevelyan's American Revolution of Literature and the Turf; and of the merits of Harriers, completes the collection of essays of this versatile writer.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CORONATION DURBAR, DEC. 6.

Lieutenant Gordon, 67th Punjabis, is appointed to the Bombay Political Department.

Major Smitstr, 21st Punjabis, is transferred as 2nd-in-Command of the 76th Punjabis.

Capt. E.C. Fowler, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred from the Home Establishment to No. 85 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Bombay.

The following Royal Engineer officers have been placed under order for a tour of duty in India:—Major R. E. Greer, Capt. W. J. Noble, Lieuts. O. H. Palmer, M. C. Fenton, H. Hughes and A. G. Glenday.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Lt. the Hon'ble T. J. Cecil, King's Royal Rifles Corps.

Major Cutter, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been selected for the command of No. 23 Mountain Battery.

The girl Mayoress of Newport, Isle of Wight, Christabella Millgate, performed the first public function of her year of office by declaring open the ladies' branch of the Newport Literary Society.

THE PERSIAN CRISIS.

PERSIA PRESENTS AN ULTIMATUM.

Remarkable Development.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 5.

At question time, in the Commons, Mr. Acland stated that the Government would still adhere to the declaration of Teheran of 1907. The Government had not done, and would not do, anything to depart from it. Russia had given the most categorical assurances that her action was purely provisional, and that she did not intend to infringe the principles of the Agreement.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

A telegram to the *Morning Post*, from Teheran states that Persia, on Monday, presented an ultimatum to Russia demanding that the troops do not proceed beyond Kasvin, and that further reinforcements be countermanded. Unless these terms are acceded to within thirty hours Persia will take the offensive.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 5.

It is confirmed that the Porte has circularised the Powers respecting Persia and Macedonia, calling attention to the grave consequences which may result from the present state of affair. The Porte hopes that a solution will be found so as to safeguard Persian national independence.

Russian and English Goods Boycotted.

BUSHIRE, DEC. 6.

Owing to the Russian action in Persia, Russian goods and shipping are being boycotted here.

A *Times* message from Teheran states that the feeling yesterday was specially directed against Britain. The Mullahs in mosques accused Britain of hypocrisy in declaring her neutrality. The Boycott of English merchandize has begun at Ispahan and Shiraz.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

Lord Lamington is going to visit Persia shortly to study the general situation.

PROTEST MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 6.

An influential meeting of Persians, comprising of Armenians also, was held at 4 Medical College Street, Calcutta, yesterday. Shamsful ulema Sheik Maahood was elected president and Mr. Thomas Malcom, Vice-President.

The following resolution was passed unanimously. "That fifty thousand Persians of all creeds residing in India are intensely agitated at the Russian aggression in Persia the home of ancient civilization. The constitution lately established for regenerating irritation the people cost at the cost of enormous wealth and the sacrifice of thousands of lives the unrighteous proceeding of Russia with the apparent acquiescence of Britain destroying the constitution and wresting Persian independence, fear great bloodshed the antagonism between East and West causing the greatest calamity with far reaching effect. The Persians appeal to the civilised nations and great Powers, for the actions destroying the constitution, in the interests of humanity and the world's progress.

That copies of the above be sent to His Britannic Majesty the King Emperor and the Diplomats and publicists of America, England, Germany, the Hague Austria, France, Turkey and Afghanistan.

The Syndicate De La Presse Persane, Teheran, has sent the following message for communicating to the Indian press through the Habbel Meeting of Calcutta:—That the Persian nation has reached a most critical point in its history when her integrity and independence, are threatened in a most striking manner and her genuine efforts for three generations of the country and the development of its relations with other countries are stopped with the utmost violence although Persia has vainly tried all means compatible with its dignity to ensure an impartial enquiry into the accusation brought up against her by Russia and Persia, and argues to have always avoided any violence, and international right or justice, and feels compelled to appeal to the sense of dignity and human feelings as well as of equity of the press, confident of the Indian nations feelings of solidarity and sympathy with Persian press requests the valuable assistance of the Indian press, with a view of solving the demands put by Russia in a manner that could be compatible with the dignity and honour of a nation who has decided to safeguard by all possible means its liberties and its integrity."

LOS ANGELES OUTRAGE.

Sentence on the Macnamaras.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 6.

James Macnamara has been sentenced to imprisonment for life, and John to fifteen years' imprisonment.

THE CHINA RISING.

PEKING, DEC. 5.

Reinforcements for the legation guards are arriving daily. The foreign troops in Peking now exceed two thousand.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 6.

The *Novoye Vremya* to-day gives prominence to the declaration of independence in Mongolia, and urges Russia to view this as a *fait accompli* and recognise Mongolia as an independent state.

The journal refers to the Dalai Lama's for Russia and to his hopes of closest possible union with Russia and emphasizes desires expressed by the recent Mongolian deputation to St. Petersburg for the protection of Russia.

ANOTHER ESPIONAGE CHARGE.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

A merchant captain, named Heinrich Grosse, was charged at Portsmouth with espionage. The Public Prosecutor said he had endeavoured to obtain from a telephonist on H. M. S. "Vernon," information as to the exact quantities of coal at Portsmouth and other dockyards; also the number of men in the Naval barracks at Christmas.

FRENCH MILITARY SCANDAL.

PARIS, DEC. 5.

The Minister of War has censured, and will take action against Generals Sucillon and Pelacot, commanding in China, for applying certain funds to outside purposes, including improvements of the headquarters at Tientsin.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

Reply to Sir E. Grey.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DEC. 5.

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg made a long and temperate statement in the Reichstag, to-day, in reply to Sir Edward Grey's speech. He said that Germany's position was prompted by the disposition on the part of Britain and France to settle the Morocco question by themselves. If this gave rise to warlike preparations in Britain, Germany was not responsible. He gladly shared Sir Edward Grey's hope for better Anglo-German relations, but these were only attainable if British policy showed some positive evidence of goodwill.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg said that, up to the time of Mr. Lloyd George's speech Germany would willingly have given any explanations with regard to its Moroccan policy for which it was asked, but the remarks of the British Government were not interpreted as a question. While Germany sincerely desired amicable relations, this could only be attained through Britain's recognition of Germany's position in the world and her legitimate aspirations. Other nations must reckon with the forward development of Germany, which would continue to work in the peaceful spirit of the last forty years by keeping itself strong.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

Further Statement by Sir E. Grey.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Plymouth, said Persia was in the throes of a severe crisis which was occupying the attention of the Government, whose views would be fully explained next week.

The settlement of the differences between Germany and France on the subject of Morocco, said Sir Edward, should have a beneficial influence on Anglo-German relations. If the Morocco depression was passing the diplomatic barometer should rise.

Sir Edward paid a tribute to the attitude of the Conservatives in excluding the foreign affairs of the Empire from the region of party politics.

The Foreign Minister, he added, was bound to be hampered in maintaining the interests of the country abroad if he was subjected to constant attacks.

ANTI-TRUST CAMPAIGN.

When Combinations are Legal.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

President Taft's message to Congress is confined to the subject of truste. He emphasises the efficacy of the decisions of the courts breaking up the Standard Oil, Tobacco and other trusts, and points out that there is nothing to prevent combinations for the sole purpose of economising the administration or plant. He recommends the establishment of a Federal Commission which will closely supervise the issue of stock and bonds, and to which such combinations could submit plans for future business.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

Statement in the Commons.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

Replying to Mr. McCallum Scott, in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu gave particulars of police ill-treatment of prisoners. He added that the Government of India was consulting local Governments and the highest judicial authorities on the questions of remission of prisoners into police custody, and the admission as evidence of confessions made before trial.

THE NAVAL PRIZE BILL.

Not Likely to be Passed by the Lords.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

It is considered certain that the House of Lords will reject the Naval Prize Bill, which involves the Declaration of London.

M. C. C. IN AUSTRALIA

LONDON, DEC. 6.

The weather was warm and pleasant and a breeze was blowing for the beginning of the match between the M. C. C. and a Toowoomba team to-day. A fair crowd was present. The M. C. C. batted first on an easy wicket and after scoring 340 runs for six wickets declared. Woolley made 91 by free cricket, his score including four sixes and teh fours. M. Kinnair also hit freely for his score of eighty although he was lucky, giving three chances. Iremonger was not out with 50 to his credit. When the stumps were drawn for the Day Toowoomba had scored 45 for six wickets.

INDIAN EMIGRATION TO CANADA

OTTAWA, DEC. 6.

A deputation of Indians from Columbia, yesterday conferred with the Premier with a view to the relaxation of immigration regulations. Though no formal Assurances were given them they departed satisfied that an amelioration was forthcoming which would allow entry of wives and families of settlers owning land.

AVIATION FATALITIES.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

Mr. Hubert Oxley, a Yorkshire Aviator has been killed in a smash at Filay. He was carrying a German passenger, who also received fatal injuries.

FAMOUS RACEHORSE DEAD.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

The racehorse "Isinglass" has died suddenly at Clevely.

LABOUR AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

Post Office Employees Threaten to Strike

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 6.

There is grave discontent among Post Office employees who allege the needless deferring of the consideration of their grievances and there is much talk of a strike at Christmas.

The threatened strike of cotton employes at the great Harwood Mill has been averted, the demands of the Weavers' Association having been satisfied.

IMPERIAL TELEGRAMS.

The "Deferred" Message Scheme.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

Sir Herbert Samuel announces that from the 15th inst. a new deferred press rate of half the present rate will be available between Britain, Canada, America and Australia. He regrets that he has hitherto been unable to arrange a similar reduction in the case of South Africa and India. A new deferred rate for plain language telegrams from Britain to all parts of the Empire will be introduced on January 1st. It is believed that the messages will not be deferred more than nineteen hours.

LANCASHIRE COTTON MILLS.

Brighter Prospects.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

The analysis of the results of the working of seventy-six Lancashire spinning companies for the year ended Nov. 30th shows the total net profit of £31,013, equivalent to three-quarters per cent. on the share and loan capital. The prospects are now considerably brighter.

MISS ORME'S MURDER.

Details about the Deceased.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 6.

Some time ago the death was announced at the Savoy Hotel, Mussoorie, of Miss F. M. Garnett Orme, aged about 50. Miss Garnett Orme was found dead in bed in her room at the hotel in the early morning of the 19th of September. A 'post mortem' examination was made and suspicions were aroused as prussic acid was found in deceased's viscera. The police enquiry has been proceeding since, and last Friday Miss Eva Mount Stephens, who is said to have been known as Miss Mount Stephens, aged about 36, was arrested at Jhansi on a charge of wilful murder of Miss Garnett Orme. Miss Mount Stephens was taken under escort to Dehra Dun where a magisterial enquiry will commence after the Durbar holidays. It is stated that Miss Garnett Orme had been living in India for the last sixteen or seventeen years except for short visits home. She had a house at Lucknow where she spent most of her time. The accused and deceased first became known to each other three or four years ago at Nainital. From April last Miss Stephen had been acting as companion to Miss Garnett Orme and had lived with her at the Savoy Hotel, but left Mussoorie some days before Miss Garnett Orme was found dead. Miss Stephen was the sole legatee to deceased's estate.

"LOYALTY TO THE BRITISH,"

Lecture at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 6.

Yesterday evening Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar, B. A., L. T., of the Servants of India Society, delivered an interesting address at the Pachaiyappa's Hall on "Loyalty to the British Raj and Why Students should Cherish this Feeling." The hall was crowded with students. Mr. K. B. Ramanatha Iyer, M.A. B. L., L.T., Professor of English in Pachaiyappa's College, presided.

Mr. Sastriar said that it might be maintained on two different grounds that loyalty was a primary duty of patriotism to-day in India. The highest ground on which he would put in was that of justice. They would not expect him, and it was not fair either, to examine minutely with a view to praise or blame from a moral point of view the various methods and deeds by which the British had won their Empire in India. It was sufficient for the purpose that evening to remember that the British Raj had secured for them anyhow abiding peace, both external and internal, that it had established a strong, enlightened and progressive administration and that it had put into their hands the means of working for large national ends. That was quite sufficient to entitle Great Britain to their gratitude. He recalled how in course of a conversation he had had a few years back with Sir Gurudass Bannerjee, the latter refussd to entertain the thought of any India of future in which no part or lot would be assigned to the Britisher who had risked so much and laboured so hard for this land, although in doing so he might have greatly enriched himself and added to his glory. The great principle that they would have to learn from the British Government which they observed in the operation amongst them to-day was the spirit of discipline which pervaded all ranks of office. A huge and gigantic machinery was kept going by that one principle of obedience to the direction of adaptation of all separate parts to one well-defined purpose. He doubted very much whether the Indian would ever be able to evolve an administration of this kind. This discipline to rule and authority was a thing that the individual in India has not yet understood. Those and other inestimable blessings that they enjoyed would really be imperilled by those who seemed to look outside the British Empire for the salvation of India. Those who argued that somehow or other if they ended the present order of things good might come, challenged destiny.

The German Emperor is reported to be negotiating for the acquisition of a fine collection of old armour and weapons belonging to one of the most noble families in Prussia. The negotiations have so far been conducted with the greatest privacy, the Emperor's primary desire being apparently to prevent the collection from falling into foreign hands. The collection comprises many items connected with the early history of the house of Hohenzollern.

THE DURBAR.

YESTERDAY'S REHEARSAL.

The Bombay Camp.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CORONATION DURBAR, DEC. 6.

A full rehearsal of the Durbar ceremony, to be held on the 12th instant, took place this morning when about 20,000 troops, in Khaki uniform, assembled in the arena. The rehearsal was naturally, shorn of much of the splendour which will be attendant on the actual ceremony, but was enough to convince the spectator of the vast volume of people who will be concerned in what must be the greatest scene of magnificence British India has witnessed.

The rehearsal, was in every way satisfactory, only a few unimportant details requiring amendments. Their Majesties were represented by officers, but the Governor-General took his proper place, in the procession and the greater portion of the subsequent proceedings. His Excellency watched everything with a critical eye and, once or twice, personally interposed to suggest improvements. Several of the principal Ruling Chiefs enacted their parts, and others were represented in the rehearsal which lasted four-and-a-half hours and the result is regarded as a sure sign that the Durbar ceremony will pass off without a hitch.

THE BOMBAY CAMP.

All camps are now practically full, except the Bombay camp. This is still largely unoccupied as the Governor and staff do not arrive until to-morrow with Their Majesties. Officials and guests, however, are arriving rapidly. Fifty came this afternoon. The camp is magnificently laid out and is situated in the central avenue leading off from Kingsway and is at the back of the King-Emperor's camp. Wide thoroughfares, bounded by lawns on which tents are pitched, intersect it and there is a large circular lawn in the centre decorated with a single low palm. In this camp, as in all others, one is struck by the spacious appearance, orderliness and beauty of the garden.

The feature of Bombay's welcome was the splendid manner in which the native city was decorated. Except for Chandni Chowk, which it is said will make a brave show, Delhi seems to be doing nothing to vie with Bombay in this respect.

In many roads, especially near the central station, there is nothing but rows of crooked poles, covered with coloured muslin, with strings of tawdry-looking banners between them. This, of course, does not apply to the camp area where, in many of the Chiefs' camps, decorations are on an elaborate scale. The Jam Sahib, for instance, has erected a large green arch covered with portraits of Their Majesties, while Bhavnagar has an arch, very original in design, covered in red. It is decorated with household utensils, shining lotas, gleaming silver spoons, and even the humble dekshi, and besides its novelty has a pleasing effect. The Gaikwar of Baroda has thoroughly decorated his camp on an elaborate scheme while the Morvi Camp is noteworthy for its peculiar and distinctive colours.

DURBAR BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CORONATION DURBAR, DEC. 6.

The following are the results at the Coronation Durbar Boxing Tournament on the eighth night:-

Bantam Weights. 2nd Round.—Pte. Martin, (13th Hussars) met Pte. Dale, (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) a close fight, won by Dale.

Bantam, 2nd Round.—Lce. Cpl. Andrews, (Royal West Kent Regiment) met Pte. O'Keefe, (Middlesex Regiment.) O'Keefe won a poor fight on points.

Middle Weights, 2nd Round.—Pte. Slack, (King's Regiment) met Pte. Viddle, (Royal Yorkshire Regiment). A close fight, Pte. Viddle won on points. Pte. Ponting, (Royal Berkshire) versus Gunner Howes, (4th Brigade, R. F. A.) The latter knocked his man out in the first round.

Middles. Second Round.—Pte. Lommond, Royal Welsh Fusilierr) met Pte. Blake, (Norfolk Regiment). Blake won easily on points.

Middles, Second Round.—Pte. Marks, (Middlesex Regiment) versus Gr. Smith, (R. F. A.) Marks won on points after an extra round, a good fight.

Feather Weights, 2nd Round.—Pte. Lloyd, (Manchester Regiment,) versus Pte. Mortimer (5th Fusiliers). The latter won on points after a good fight. Pte. McGuire, (H. L. I.) versus Lce. Cpl. Johnstone, (13th Hussars.)

The former knocked his man out in two seconds.

Feathers, Second Round.—Pte. Harris, (Royal West Kents) versus Pte. Wallace, (Royal Scots) Wallace won on points. Pte. Coatsworth, (Northumberland Fusiliers) scratched to Pte. Danham, (Loyal North Lancashires.)

Light Weights, 2nd Round.—Pte. Hayes, (3rd K R. R. Corps,) scratched to Corpl. Shepherd, (Royal West Kent Regiment.) Tr Evans "X" (Battery, R. H. A.) versus Pte. Donally, (Gordon Highlanders) Tr Evans failed to appear.

Lights, 2nd Round.—Gr. Tower, (Royal Field Artillery) versus Pte. Sly, (Middlesex Regiment.) One of the best fights of the tournament. Sly won on points. Tower was a plucky looser.

Lights, Second Round.—Pte. Bavan, (Royal Fusiliers) met Lnce Corpl. Hickie, (Duke of Wellington Regiment.) Hickie won on points after a poor fight.

DURBAR POLO.

The Inniskilling Dragoons played the Scouts this afternoon before a large gathering of spectators which included the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge and most of the Indian Chiefs present in Delhi. This was a hotly contested game and the score was one goal all until the end of the 7th chukkur when the Inniskillings scored another goal. The Scouts pressed all through the 8th chukkur but were unable to score. Again Ritson and Power played well for the winners and the feature of the game was the brilliant play of Chanda Singh. The sides were:—

Inniskilling:—1 Capt. Nixon, 2. Mr. Colemore, 3. Capt. Ritson, and 4. Mr. Bower.

Scouts:—1. Mr. Miles, 2. Capt. Stewart, 3. Capt. Barret and 4. Col. Chanda Singh.

HOCKEY AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DEC. 6.

In Bangalore Darbar Hockey Tournament for challenge cups presented by Mr. T. Leishman (for the British Army) and Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait (for the Indian Army) the opening game was played last evening between the 101st Grenadiers and the 119th Infantry in damp weather. From start to finish, the 119th ran away from their opponents and won by five goals to nil. "O" Battery will meet officers of the Garrison this afternoon.

REMINISCENCES OF THE LAST TOUR.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 6.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrica" to-day mentions an interview which the King-Emperor as Prince of Wales was pleased to grant to its editor, Mr. Motilal Ghosh. In the course of the address, Mr. Motilal Ghosh said "India needs protection at your Royal Highness's hands for you are our future Sovereign. Pray don't forget the Indians. What they need most is the genuine sympathy of their rulers."

His Royal Highness was very much affected and replied thus,—"You want an assurance from me that I will not forget the Indians. I shall ever remember them and make it a point to tell my father how immensely gratified I have been with the magnificent reception your people have given me. It shall also be my pleasant duty to tell my father that you are in need of wider sympathy. I carry with me very happy impressions about India."

LAHORE CELEBRATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 6.

The sub-committee appointed to celebrate December 12th, has issued a notification asking the citizens to decorate and illuminate all publib and private buildings in Lahore. The sub-committee will be prepared to help those whose means do not enable them to participate in this commemoration and hope that there will be no gardee, no window, no house, large or small, that will not be decorated or illuminated in some form or another.

The following is the programme of Coronation festivities:—

7th December—A distribution of sweets to school children. A sum of Rs. 3,000 has been allotted for this purpose and 15,500 children will be provided with sweets made up in handkerchief bags.

7th to 12th December—A distribution of blankets and clothes to the poor. Rs. 4,000 has been set apart for this object. Eight hundred blankets valued at Rs. 1,800 and cotton and merino "chadars" to the value of Rs. 2,200 will be given away.

10th, 11th, and 12th December—Sports will be held in Minto Park and there will be distribution of prizes to the successful competitors on the evening of the twelfth. Mr. Humphreys will distribute the prizes.

12th December morning—Feeding of the poor. This will take place at various centres under the supervision of different members of the sub-committee. A Durbar will be held in the Town Hall grounds. The same evening, fire-works will take place in Minto Park and illuminations of all public and other buildings and offices. Limelight pictures will be shown near the Museum at 6-30.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 5.

Bengal is now too busy in making arrangements to celebrate the Royal Visit here. Besides illuminations, fireworks, and the fete to children, the Hindus are organising monster "Sankirtan parties" which will parade the streets in towns and villages invoking the blessings of the Almighty for the long lives of Their Majesties. The Mahomedans will meet in thousands in their mosques to offer special prayers on the occasion.

The residents of Bhatpara, District 24 Parganas, (Bengal) intend building a female hospital in commemoration of the King's Indian Coronation.

On Sunday, 7th January, the Sangit Samaj of Calcutta will feed the poor of Calcutta. Nearly 20,000 people are expected to be present on the occasion. Besides, rice and sweets will be distributed. A musical programme has also been arranged to entertain the poor. The Secretary of the Samaj is now busy arranging details of the entertainment.

WADHWAN CELEBRATIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

WADHWAN CITY, DEC. 6.

Realizing the significance of the auspicious occasion of the Coronation Durbar of their Imperial Majesties, the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress in Delhi, Wadhwan has put forth its best efforts to display its heart-felt and deep-rooted loyalty to the benign British Government.

The whole town presents to casual visitors the picturesque spectacle of marriage festivities. The buildings have been colour-washed and painted and the town has been decorated with arches artistically designed, bearing words of hearty welcome, and love to the sovereign and his consort prominently painted. Flags and bunting fly gaily and electric lights are used in profusion. Never has Wadhwan City been seen to such advantage. A bright and interesting programme of thirteen events was gone through, on December, 2.

On the 3rd, a "Harikirtan" by a local Pandit was the chief item in the programme, the main idea of the 'kirtan' being to impress on the minds of the audience the blessings conferred by the English Government.

The 4th, the 5th and the 6th are devoted to the opening a Coronation Poor Relief.

GOA.

On Monday, Mr. A. N. Futehally in honor of Their Imperial Majesties' visit to India, distributed sweetmeats to about two hundred school children at Sanguem. It is significant to note that the proceedings were attended by Lieut. Siqueira, Commandant of the Guard Fiscals and many other prominent Government officials, and that the school children were granted a holiday in honor of the occasion.

Under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Ziaul-Islam, Bombay, a public meeting of the Mohamedans was held at Falkland Road on Wednesday the 4th December, 1911, in which the Moulvis delivered lectures showing the kindnesses done by his Majesty to his subjects and also congratulated Their Imperial Majesties on their safe arrival in India.

PRESS OPINION IN INDIA.

THE "MADRAS MAIL."

"In Bombay Their Majesties have only the first signs of the warmth of the loyal welcome that India has to offer them. At every stage of their progress through this country they will receive similar, if in some cases less brilliant, tokens of loyalty and of appreciation of the singular honour they have done to India. But to Bombay belongs the credit of having struck the right note. "We recognise," says the Address of welcome, "the significance of your advent. We realise that your determination to announce your Coronation in person to your Indian peoples is a proclamation to the world of the great position which India holds in the Empire and in the sympathies of the Royal House, and a demonstration that the Crown is the living bond uniting many different races in varying climes under the flag which stand for ideas of justice, righteousness and progress." There, indeed, as we have ourselves on previous occasions pointed out, and as we are glad to think is very generally recognised, is the significance of their Majesties' visit. It unites all races and all classes in India as nothing else could. More, it brings home to the Dominions and the United Kingdom the real unity of an Empire the greatest and the most varied in the character of its units that the world has ever known. His Majesty is always happy in his speeches, for they have the directness of sincere utterance and ever tend to promote agreement instead of provoking controversy It has been the good fortune of Great Britain and the Empire that three successive Sovereigns have been so genuinely human amidst ceremonials and under responsibilities apt to stamp out human qualities under the weight of regality. The present King-Emperor and Queen Empress are both naturally endowed in exceptional measure with those qualities that make their subjects feel warm personal as well as political devotion to them, and in India, where the personality of the Ruler counts for even more than elsewhere in the Empire, we are sure that millions will feel not only the splendour of pageantry and the immense political significance underlying it, but the warmth of Their Imperial Majesties' personal solicitude for India and all her peoples."

THE "HINDU" (MADRAS.)

"The signal mark of favour which his Majesty has bestowed on India by fulfilling his "first and most earnest desires to revisit my good subjects," in India, will stir to their depths their feelings of attachment to the British Throne and their affection to the person of the King-Emperor who loves them so well. It is not, as Mr. S. P. Sinha put it to a Press representative in England a few days ago, the belief that His Majesty's visit will have any immediate tangible effect, unless it is accompanied by any great act of grace or clemency, as the feeling that His Majesty's sympathy with his Indian subjects is genuine, that is at the root of the outburst of loyalty throughout the land. His Majesty's first speech as our Sovereign on Indian soil will do much to heighten those feelings. We have no doubt also that the whole of the Indian nation will feel thankful for His Majesty's prayer that "God's blessing may rest upon our Indian Empire and that peace and prosperity may ever be vouchsafed to its people." Bombay, which as the gateway of India has had the proud privilege of welcoming Their Majesties on both the occasions of their visit, has no doubt received His Majesty with becoming splendour and His Majesty for his part expressed the fascination which the first glimpse of Indian shores, such as its beautiful bay and foreshore must impress on all; but we do not see why, because she came into Britain's hands by means of a Royal dowry, instead of "its being a chance settlement acquired by purchase from petty chiefs or selected by merchants fugitive from other centres", her Corporation should claim on that account "a peculiar title to the honour of being the first in India wherein the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress set their feet". On the point of historic importance, Madras has certainly the first claim upon His Majesty's bounty, though His Majesty has been compelled, to the great regret of himself and his subjects in this Presidency, to leave her out of his itinerary during the present Royal visit. But the welcome of the citizens of this Presidency is none the less warm and their interest in the forthcoming auspicious and unique functions in Delhi is all the keener."

MASON'S MARKS.

Medieval Guilds.

The prototype of the modern "trade union" was the medieval workman's "guild." The Trade Unions of to-day do not favour apprenticeship, but in the Middle Ages the working-man, or, at any rate, the handicraftsman, served a long apprenticeship, and when he had mastered the secrets of his craft was admitted into his guild—which was a very jealously guarded privilege. These guilds were not only wealthy, but were exceedingly powerful, and they represented the whole strength of the middle-class and producing community. Naturally so important a body as the stone masons had their own guild. Upon the stones of the cathedrals and churches built at that time are curious marks carved by these masons. In many cases the stones thus marked are placed in obscure, and not easily accessible, situations, in others they are plainly to be seen, but though this fact was well known it attracted but little notice. It was left to Mr. George Godwin, the Editor of the "Builder," to discover their significance, and he submitted a paper upon this subject—which he had made peculiarly his own—to the Society of Antiquaries, in 1841. This led to a careful investigation of these masons' marks, not only in Great Britain, but in France and Germany and Italy, and upon the relics of the famous buildings of antiquity. This habit of thus marking the stones reached its height in the sixteenth century. These marks have been thought by some to be the signs of a secret language, and the fact that some of them do resemble certain Runic characters is, perhaps, the reason for such a theory; but it has been abandoned by those who have made this interesting subject their special study. Their unanimous opinion now is that they are the signs-manual of those cunning artificers in stone under whose hands "the conscious stone to beauty grew."

FALSE AND TRUE MARKS.

Authorities are agreed that these marks may be roughly classified into groups—"the false or blind mark of the apprentice, displaying an equal number of points, and the true mark of the fellow-craft or passed mason consisting of an unequal number of points." Not infrequently two marks are found upon the same stone, and this has been thought to prove that the stone was first worked by the apprentice who engraved upon it his own mark the second mark being that of the master mason who finished it, or who passed it as satisfactory. Another view is that the first mark was that of the master-mason while the second was made by the overseer, or, as we should call him now the "clerk of the works." M. Didron, a great French authority on this subject, holds this view. He states that the marks of the overseers are usually monogrammatic and are placed separately upon the stoner, while those of the masons are symbolic of their craft, taking the form of mallets, trowels, etc. Still another theory to account for these marks, is that the masons were paid by piecework, and that the mason affixed his own sign to his work in order that there might be no difficulty in computing the amount of remuneration to which he was entitled. Mr. Godwin believed that the resemblance which these masons' marks bear in different countries proves that the Masons' Guilds were associated.

A PRIVATE SIGN MANUAL.

This custom of marking a man's work with his own sign-manual was a very general one in the Middle Ages; indeed, the practice was enjoined by statute in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., and later, in the reigns of Edward IV. and Henry VII. The first of these statutes ordained that "Every baker shall have a mark (signum) of his own for such sort of his bread." Workers in brass and copper, as well as in the precious metals, were all required to stamp their productions with their own distinctive sign or trade-mark; and even those who manufactured more perishable goods—such as weavers and fullers and hosiers—were all required by law to stamp their handiwork with their ownsign-manual. The goldsmiths,' like the masons' marks, still endure in proof of this practice. Masons' marks, as is natural, are many and various; the hour-glass shape being the most common. The cross, too, in its various forms, is frequently used, and has been found upon a Roman altar. It is distinctly curious that the mark almost invariably are composed of straight lines which form angles, the circle being but rarely used. The practice of marking the stones of a building is of very remote origin. The Romans were in the habit of marking the stones and tiles used in building, and it is very singular that these Roman marks most closely resemble those used by the European masons of the Middle Ages. They consist sometimes of a letter—probably the initial of the mason's name—but more commonly are crosses and triangles.

EASTERN SYMBOLS.

The Hindu masons had their marks, and the forms of some of these are familiar enough to the Freemasons of to-day. The Egyptians marked their sacred vessels, the Ancient Chaldeans and the Assyrians stamped upon their bricks the symbol of the king who built the temple, and the name of the god to whose worship it was erected. The Roman brick-builder had his mark—usually the figure of a god or animal, surrounded by his own name; and often the mark of the owner of the brickfield was added. The stones of Solomon's Temple had their masons' marks, and research has shown that they are of Phœnician character, thus proving the accuracy of the biblical statement that Hiram, King of Tyre, sent his skilled "hewers of stone" to help to build the famous temple. In all ages man has realised the shortness of life, and has longed for immortality, and this he has striven to attain—at least for his work. These artificers in stone who wrought with mallet and chisel, with gavel and square, have long since passed away and shrivelled into indistinguishable dust, but their works do live after them.

KHODA BUX DACOITY.

Sentences on the Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 6.

The famous Khoda Bux gang dacoity case has just been disposed of by the Allahabad High Court. The special Sessions Judge of Moradabad sentenced eleven men to transportation for life, eight to ten years, two to seven years, and one to four years' rigorous imprisonment. The gang were concerned in many crimes, including dacoities and robberies, in which firearms and various other weapons were frequently used in the Moradabad District and in the Rampur State, during the period extending from the end of the hot weather in 1906 up to the end of October 1908. The appeals of twenty-one of the twenty-two men convicted were rejected by the High Court.

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DEC. 6.

Freights have been steady all round with however but little enquiry for home ports. The demand during the week has been chiefly for Hamburg, and Hansa Line have booked good lines on berth from January to July at 17 shillings and 17 shillings 6 pence respectively.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

GERMANY AND ITALY.

BERLIN, NOV. 17.

A very animated feud has now been fought through between the Italian and the German Press in consequence of the Tripolitan expedition. It reminds us that the alliance between the German Empire and the kingdom of Italy is rather based on the interest, than on the feeling, of both nations and more the work of their governments than of public opinion. But that is a hackneyed truism and, as experience proves, does not shake the federal structure.

There is, however, a difference of degree between the former outbursts of animosity and the present one. We admit that the recriminations on both sides have hardly ever been as violent as they are now. The German papers aroused the anger of their Italian contemporaries first, because they placed more confidence in the reports of Turkish victories wired from Constantinople than in the Italian reports subjected to a severe censure. It was argued that from an allied nation the Italians may have expected a different attitude. The answer prompted by the German papers was an argumentation "ad hominem" they demonstrated a number of cases, in which the later official Italian reports indirectly confirmed some earlier Turkish news and pointed to the extreme severity of the Italian system of censure as the natural cause of their mistrust. Before this skirmish was over another more detrimental estrangement began. The atrocities and shocking outrages committed by Italian soldiers against unarmed old people, woman and children inflamed the indignation of public opinion in Germany as well as in England. Were the reports on them true? They were traced back to the Correspondents of highly reputed English and Continental papers and in some cases even to independent Italian writers. On the whole they could not be gainsaid. Now, some Italian papers and politicians got quite furious about the press of an allied country that delighted in divulging news disparaging to the good name of Italy. By losing their temper these Italian patriots added fuel to the fire and offended some of the German journalists in a way that could not fail to hurt them personally and certainly will not help to smoothe the waves of journalistic warfare.

On the other hand it is a peculiar weakness of German public opinion that in all questions of sympathy or antipathy the consideration of the political interest is entirely eliminated. The Teuton is easily carried away by his feelings and mostly opposes the policy of his own Government, that remains calm and yields to considerations. It is the invariable rule that German sympathies go with the weaker side. Readily they got enthusiastic for the Boers, for the Moroccans and now for the Turks, ere the latter had proved their power of resistance and bravour on Tripolitan soil. As Italy had commenced hostilities and resorted to atrocities, the bias against her procedure knows no limits.

Excited as the present feud in the papers of both countries may be: it will pass over. With the considerations on which the Triple Alliance is based, these mutual curtesies have nothing to do. If the Triple Alliance depended on popular feeling, it would have ceased to exist long ago.

THE MOROCCO AGREEMENT.

At last the Moroccan problem has been shelved as far as international politics are concerned. But it appears as though Morocco that for seven years had troubled the diplomatists, was now destined to play the part of a disturbing factor in the home politics of Germany. There is a wide discrepancy of opinion whether the provisions of the two agreements about Morocco and the Congo territories will satisfy the expectations of the parties and of the German nation.

It goes without saying, that with a comprehensive agreement of two large nations the totality of the patriots will never be pleased; the difference of disposition, the claims for consideration, the general views in politics being in the way, however the decision may have been given. In the present instance the opposition to the agreement seems so wide-spread that the advantages gained by this fruit of very long and complicated negociations is in danger of being overlooked. We may therefore state some broad facts to rectify the current of public opinion in Germany.

In the first place a constant cause of friction between Germany and France has been definitely removed. As from this source repeatedly quarrels arose that brought France and Germany to the verge of war, the economical life of all industrial countries was effected by that Moroccan cloud that rolled by, when the treaty was signed. We cannot expect that now a period of eternal peace has commenced for the two neighbouring countries; but so much is the state things actually improved that their relations will be more peaceful and less excitable than before.

A second great advantage of the treaty is that every guarantee conceivable has been put down in writing regarding the equal treatment and free competition of all nations trading in Morocco. That these written assurances do not remain on paper but are carried into practice, is in future an international affair, as all countries are equally justified in availing themselves of the chances offered by the development of the rich resources of Morocco. Up to the present the British Government had only a deaf ear to the numerous complaints of British subjects about arbitrary dealings of the French official in Morocco, because the concessions made to France in the agreement of April 8th, 1904, were not yet fulfilled and any protestation against the arbitrary actions of the French authorities in Morocco could be used as a weapon against the Protectorate being declared. Since the establishment of French rule under the clauses of the new treaty with Germany, the English Government may claim to have fulfilled all their obligations towards France. If again British subjects should have reason to complain of French acts of injustice there is no reason why consular and diplomatic support should not be given to the injured party. All other nations are in the same position. It is not probable that France will imperil her good relations with all other nations by disregarding the economic regulations agreed to in the treaty with Germany.

Thirdly there is no disputing the point that Germany secures some colonial aggrandizement under the new treaty. The value of the districts ceded by France by way of compensation, is to a great extent an unknown quantity. That the sleeping disease and the monopolies of some French companies are a sett-off is indisputable; but on the whole the assets will probably outweigh the liabilities.

If we balance all possible considerations pro and con, we arrived at the conclusion that the German nation may be content with the result arrived at. The opposition to the agreement is nevertheless very strong, because a small but very fertile district of the Cameroons has been ceded by Germany and because so much more was expected. Moreover, the general elections being close at hand, some parties want a popular platform and a captivating subject for agitation. Indignation with a show of patriotism always proves a good incentive for applause from the masses.

L. ASCH.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 6.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from the Sida River on December 5th that the pursuing parties have returned. They found Babuk and Sassim deserted. The enemy's stockade has been demolished and a road made over the Kekar-Monying rock. A detachment which was sent across the Dihong river has re-crossed to the right bank.

The casualties on December 4th were as provisionally re

CAPTURE OF KIANGNAN ARSENAL.

The Early Morning Fight.

BRAVE BUT USELESS DEFENCE.

Although fighting had started at Kiangnan Arsenal on Friday afternoon, it was not until Saturday morning that it actually fell into the hands of the revolutionaries, and then not until several lives had been sacrificed. There is no doubt that on Friday, when the first demonstration was made, the revolutionaries had possession of a part of it, but this they seem to have evacuated, leaving the troops inside, and these held it. The gates were closed over night, and only at dawn on Saturday did further events happen. When morning came an attack was made and proving successful after a short encounter between the revolutionaries and a small body of troops who remained loyal, the place was taken.

THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

To understand the events of the morning, it is necessary briefly to describe the general situation of the Arsenal. It and the dock extend for some distance along the river frontage, and the entrance is gained from roads entering at the north-west corner. The gates are two in number, heavily constructed of sheet iron. Besides this entrance, it is possible to reach the Dock and Arsenal at low tide along the foreshore, so that the revolutionaries, who were on the north side, had two points whence they could hope to force an entrance.

The revolutionaries consisted for the most part of the Citizen Soldiery, and although of no great physique, their present training must have prepared them in some measure for the attack they were to make.

About six o'clock the first sign of firing was heard, this coming from the outposts of the revolutionaries, who were posted in the vicinity of the iron gates. These were evidently trying to snipe those inside, but the conditions at this point favoured the defenders. The walls are high and strong and difficult of scaling if this were attempted. This was not tried, and even when the attack here became more general, as happened a short time later, they were able to hold their own without much difficulty.

FLANKING MOVEMENT.

In the meantime, however, the movement which was to culminate in the fall of the Arsenal was in progress. While the attack on the gates was proceeding, several companies of the revolutionaries proceeded through a village to the north, and taking a small seven-pounder Krupp gun with them, crept along the foreshore. A hundred or more of the troops which had been sent from Woosung to aid in the protection of the Arsenal were near at hand, and could easily have stopped their progress, but they seem to have rather welcomed them, and the revolutionaries continued their advance. By this time they had reached the sheds of the dockyard, so that they had ample cover. In front of the sheds is a dry dock, at the moment filled with water, and between the sheds and this dock runs a fairly broad thoroughfare. At the upper end of the dock stood the loyal troops, only about fifty in number and it was here that the fighting took place.

Turning the corner into the open the revolutionaries opened fire on the soldiers, and for some time after ensued an exciting encounter, watched by a few foreigners who were on the scene. The soldiers had a couple of quick-firing guns an automatic three-pounder mounted here, and they were worked by sailors, but the firing was wild, and did little damage. The soldiers stood up, taking aim at the revolutionaries, but again their musketry was bad, and did not stay the advance. One of the revolutionaries had armed himself with an enormous, old-fashioned sword, its handle about three feet long and the blade of equal length, and waving this aloft he rushed forward, cheering his comrades on. A bullet hit him, and he dropped dead. The Krupp gun was in action, but the aiming was no better than it had been on the otherside, and only now and again did a man drop, wounded or killed.

Soon the soldiers observed that the revolutionaries out-numbered them consid-rably, no assistance was forth-coming, and seeing that the game was up, they made a rush for safety. Along one of the roads leading to the river they ran, and here they found a launch on which some made their escape to a Chinese cruiser in the offing. Others vanished into the country, and soon no sign of them was to be seen. While the fighting lasted, said one foreigner who saw the engagement, they behaved with courage and not a little heroism, but in a great minority as they were, they could not hope to hold out. It cannot be ascertained accurately what were the casualties, but altogether it is understood that six were killed and about ten wounded. One of the soldiers who had been shot, dropped into the water in the dock, and from here some foreigners dragged him.

IN FULL POSSESSION.

The fighting was now at an end. The gates were soon thrown open, and the revolutionists entered into full possession of the Arsenal and Dockyard. A few hundred soldiers of the old army—those wearing turbans on their heads and dressed in black were still inside, but they immediately joined the revolutionaries. Arms and ammunition were served out to all, and there was a great scene of martial ardour. Signs of the fight at the dock were still to be seen. The iron gateway had been splashed with bullets, which here and there made dents in it, while there were also marks showing where the shots had their billets in the brick walls.

Most of the dead had been carried away in stretchers in the early morning, but the body of one poor fellow still remained, in front of Admiral Sah's house, covered by old sheets of iron. He was a piteous sight, wounded in several places. When the loyal troops had fled Mr. Chang, one of the directors accompanied them, and it is understood that they found refuge on a Chinese cruiser, which immediately left. An official, known as the ammunition Taotai, still remained, and although his house was entered and occupied by the revolutionaries, he was not molested.

While the work of distributing arms and ammunition to the revolutionaries was proceeding, the crowd threatened to develop into a clamorous mob and at this stage a noteworthy incident occurred. Order was called for, but the crowd refused to obey, and pressed forward in their eagerness to get their rifles. Then an old soldier wearing of course the white band, stood up a few paces off and threatened to shoot if they did not keep order. No notice was taken of his threat, so shouldering his rifle, taking aim a foot or two above the heads of the crowd, he fired—not blank, but ball cartridge. The sensation that this created may well be imagined. There was a rush back from the store where the rifles were being served out, and at once the man was seized by a couple of others and expostulated with. He was ultimately persuaded to keep himself within bounds, and in a few minutes the crowd was as bad as ever.

One by one the stores of the Arsenal were opened, and an inspection revealed the fact that they were crammed full of rifles, bayonets and ammunition. There must have been thousands of rifles, Chinese made from the Mauser pattern, and a huge quantity of cartridges, enough to equip an army.

REBEL MEN-OF-WAR.

Outside the Arsenal, somewhat up river were lying two Chinese torpedo boats, in spite of the fact that for the past few hours the rebel flag had been flying all over the Arsenal, they continued to fly the Imperial ensign, the dragon on the yellow background, and speculation was rife as to what they would do. For one thing it was seen that they were not cleared for action, the few people on their decks simply loitered about, and for all the signs of life they were showing, they might have been ignorant of what had happened ashore. It had just gone eleven when among the spectators some excitement was created, for at this hour two junks, flying the rebel flag, set off from the land. The foremost was yulohed, and it had evidently an Amazon on board, as one of the hands at the yuloh was a woman. The other followed under sail, and each had about ten soldiers on board armed with rifles. If there was to be any fight this was a hopelessly inadequate boarding party and had the torpedo boats wished they could have sent the boats to the bottom without difficulty.

Evidently, however, all had been arranged. The two boats came alongside the larger of the men-of-war, and the soldiers stepped about. Next moment rebel flags appeared on the masts, and this was followed by the striking of the imperial flag at the stern, to be replaced by one of the red and white flags from the rebel sampans. As soon as this was done the other torpedo-boat also struck, and the rebel flag was duly hoisted. A closer examination of the boats tended to show a complete absence of officers, and the groups on deck were motley, including coolies and even one or two women and children. Both torpedo boats seemed to be old, and their armament slightly out of date.

This was the easiest victory of all, so easy as to be almost a burlesque.

ARSENAL AND RIVER.

It is stated that the guns at the Arsenal command the river at this point. Just below the Dock is a battery consisting of some six 7-pounder mountain guns, as well as one 4.7 and 9.2's. Up river is also another battery, also in the possession of the revolutionaries.

It was announced that the forts and the powder factory at Lunghua had gone over to the revolutionaries, so that everything worth having is in their possession.

On Saturday bands of men wearing the red cross were to be seen in the vicinity, evidently ready for emergencies.—"N. C. Herald" (November 11.)

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 6.

The depression from the Peninsula has passed into the Arabian Sea, but the conditions remain feebly disturbed off the Coromandel Coast. The weather off Malabar has become slightly unsettled. Rainfall has again been nearly general in the south of the Peninsula. Negapatam reports five inches; Coimbatore, one; Cuddalore, two; Madras and Ootacamund, three quarters. In the west of Persia the cloudy weather of the past two days shows signs of developing into a disturbance. Ispahan reports some rainfall to-day. The pressure distribution in north-west India has become favourable for a continuance of the recent fine weather. The forecast shows a further rainfall in the south of the Peninsula and an extension to the north of the Madras coast. Conditions have inclined to become disturbed in north-west and Central India and there is a possibility of light local falls of rain within the next two days.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6th OF DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 6th December, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Multan and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is generally in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is generally in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in slight defect in Kathiawar and in slight excess in West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is above normal in the north Konkan; night temperature is in excess in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bijapur and in south Hyderabad, and is normal or in excess elsewhere. Minimum temperature continues above normal.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen on the south Coromandel Coast and in the Carnatic, south Malabar and Mysore, Negapatan recording a heavy fall of 4·95". Weather is again unsettled in the south of the Bay of Bengal and wind directions are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast. Conditions continue slightly unsettled off the Malabar Coast.

Fairly general rain is likely on the Coromandel Coast and local rain in south Malabar, the Carnatic and Mysore. Some showers may occur in the Madras Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 6th December, was 29·946 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th November on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total Traffic for the week.....	9,000	32,000	.....	41,000
Or per mile of Railway	64	227	.....	291
For previous 20 weeks of half year	1,79,694	6,63,794	2,947	8,46,435
Total for 21 weeks	1,88,694	6,95,794	2,947	8,87,435
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,612	50,873	.....	58,485
Per mile of Ry.	54	360	.....	414
Total to corresponding date.	1,56,591	5,31,712	3,305	6,91,608

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 17,485
Increase to date ..... Rs. 1,96,827

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th November on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.....	1,95,000	2,80,000	4,000	4,79,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	387	555	8	950
For previous 20 weeks of half year	33,03,503	44,76,960	74,417	78,54,880
Total for 21 weeks	34,98,503	47,56,960	78,417	83,33,880
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,79,608	3,35,537	7,038	5,22,183
Per mile of Ry...	356	665	14	1,035
Total to corresponding date...	32,26,623	45,79,891	89,473	78,95,987

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 43,183
Increase to date ..... Rs. 4,37,893

THE RHINOCEROS.

Ferocious Enemy to Man.

The rhinoceros says Mr. George Jennison in the "Manchester Guardian," is less bulky than the hippopotamus, but he is very much more dangerous to man. His three toes, unlike those of the elephant, which are embedded in a fleshy pad, are free and movable, and this enables him to start and turn with a speed that makes it almost impossible for the nimblest hunter to evade the wide sweep of his sharp pointed horn. Moreover, no herbivorous animal makes so many unprovoked and unexplicable attacks on man. Instances are common of attacks on caravans and of terrible charges through gangs of chained slaves. There is indeed one recorded case in which a rhinoceros charged a battery on the march in Cape Colony and put it completely out of action. Rhinoceroses are still common in South Africa, and exist in considerable though diminished numbers in India and Java. They had formerly a more extensive range, and one is tempted to identify the rhinoceros with the reem, that ungovernable beast which figures in the Authorised Version of the Bible as the unicorn. The claim of rhinoceros unicornus—the well-known Indian variety—to be the prototype of the unicorn would be greatly strengthened if we could first definitely identify it with the reem, with which Joseph is twice compared in the Bible. One of these comparisons throws some light on a quality that has always been attributed to the horn of the rhinoceros. It is in the passage where allusion is made to "trial by the horn of Joseph." Through the ages the unicorn's horn has been held to be a sovereign test for poisons. Intriguing maharajahs have often used a rhinoceros horn cup a safeguard, for poisons in this magic vessel are said to turn milky, effervesce, and overflow the brim.

HIGHLY VALUED HORNS.

A rhinoceros horn is an agglomeration of closely-lying hairs of very fine texture but easily divisible, like whalebone, which it closely resembles. Nature has provided it with a cunningly wrought cellular base fixed on abnormally developed bones on the skull that can withstand the fearful impact of the rhino's charge. The horns of the Indian varieties are short and thick, usually about 18 inches in length, whereas the black or common rhinoceros of Africa often has a horn of three feet or more. But this is nothing compared with the record length of 52, and even 56, inches of the white or square-mouth rhinoceros once found in these islands but now extinct even in South Africa. The horns are highly valued by the Zulus as the insignia of royalty, and many a war has been caused by the refusal of a vassal to hand over a particularly fine specimen to his paramount chief. A walking-stick of a single horn was deemed a worthy present to King Edward VII.

The underparts of the animal are not protected like the back with great folds of skin, and are readily cut with a knife, and the strong coat of mail, though doubtless a sufficient protection against lions, is not proof, as it popularly supposed, against a rifle, bullet. It needs the wiles of Ulysses and the strength of Ajax to catch alive a baby African rhino. It may take weeks to find one sufficiently grown to feed and small enough to hold, and then the hunt is only begun. The rhinoceros has excellent ears and an acute sense of smell that call for the utmost skill in woodcraft and stalking. His eyesight is bad, but nature has provided an excellent watchman to counteract this failing. This is the red-billed ox-bird, one of the starling tribe, which attaches itself to most of the hoofed inhabitants of South Africa, and so particularly to this animal as to earn the popular name "rhinoceros bird." Two dozen or so often collect upon the backs of the beasts picking out the ticks and other little insects that infest the folds of skin, and it is rare to find a rhinoceros asleep or awake without at least a pair of these wideawake watchers. They rise with a sharp twittering note, and unless they settle again the hunt is spoiled. The rhinoceros is made suspicious—too ill at ease to rest even if his own powers foresell no danger. A modern rhino will move off at once at a fine pace, guiding her little one with a touch of the horn on its flank. The hunter follows, perhaps for miles, before he can safely plant a mortal shot. The calf usually stays by the mother, making charges that often scatter the native followers before a well-executed tackle brings it to grass. Then it is tethered, and has to be half led, half dragged to the camp. It must be taught to suck goat's milk from a bottle, and then by slow night marches, resting in the day, it may with difficulty be brought to the coast.

The Indian rhinoceros is now almost confined to the wild lands of the terai of Nepal, where it was carefully preserved by the late Maharajah. His successor, who is something of a sportsman, once arranged a grand drive to capture calves. The country is broken and covered with jungle-grass 20 or 30 feet high, in which a row of beating elephants is lost a hundred yards away. Through this the rhinoceroses tunnel in all directions, as completely hidden as rabbits in an English cornfield. An enormous army, represented to me as 3,000 cavalry and 20,000 foot, was necessary to beat them from their cover. Five heifers were caught and immediately released. Four males were brought by Herr Hagenbeck to Europe. One almost the smallest, 30 inches high, went to Belle Vue. It is now just over four years ago, and it has grown to four feet high. A colt, caught three days after arrival, caused its life to be despaired of. Its predecessor, which lived 28 years in the Gardens, had also been given up for dead in the first week. It had had the run of the ship coming over, and had eaten more tarred rope and sail than was good for it.

THE YOUNG INTERESTING PETS.

These risks are always present. Rhinoceroses must be taken small, when they are both interesting and affectionate pets, and can be allowed their liberty. Some never grow vicious. The earliest rhino at Belle Vue had the run of the Gardens, and did not resent being chased by a boat from his wallow in the lake when he was required for exhibition. He frightened a few and only annoyed the laundry-maids by mumbling the clean linen on the lines. Yes his successor was very wild and in the made fury of youth would charge the very walls until the blood flowed. The present one is growing wicked with the growth of his horn. Possibly the process of growth itself produces an irritation akin to toothache, but the health of the animal is not endangered.

The Indian rhinoceroses in particular are hardy animals, and with care accommodate themselves so well to the vicissitudes of our climate that, though probably shorter-lived than elephants, their expectation of life in a menagerie his about a decade longer, owing to the earlier age at which they join the collection. Adult elephants are easily tamed and trained, whereas a full-grown rhinoceros would put the modern woman finds so necessary to her existence. There bags are particularly charming, made in black velvet and ermine for theatre wear; while for smart outdoor use nothing looks so nice as a squirrel fur bag made with grey satin, and finished with a long grey silk cord and grey silk tassels to match.

FANS THAT WILL BE MUCH WORN THIS SEASON.

A new style of fan which promises to be extremely popular during the winter season is hidden inside a heavy chenille tassel. This can be made in all colours, and is very light and ornamental-looking, the tiny folding fan being completely hidden inside the heart of the tassel, and the strands of chenille being made so that they fall aside when the fan is opened for use. These tasselled fans are worn in divers ways; sometimes they are attached by a cord bracelet, which is slipped over the wrist, or they are allowed to hang at the end of a heavy cord girdle; while for theatre use the smaller variety are attached to lorgnette handles of the popular opera-glass. These novelties can be had in all colours, all shapes and sizes, and are so inexpensive that they promise to be a most popular Christmas present for a young girl.

DESSERT SERVICES OF GLASS.

This week a particularly interesting display is being held at one of the leading West End firms. This takes the form of several well-appointed dinner tables, on which are displayed the new glass dessert services which threaten to revolutionise the present somewhat uninteresting dinner table appointments. These glass services are particularly interesting, as for years past the glass makers all over Europe have been experimenting, trying to find a glass plate and dish that would show off handcutting to advantage. This at length has been successfully achieved, and, although these glass services are as yet to be seen only at one shop, they are marked at such moderate prices, and are so beautiful, that there is no doubt they will be the craze during the winter season. With these glass services are displayed cut-glass vases and glass candlesticks to match.

THIS SEASON'S BLOUSES.

A new fashion in blouses that is extremely popular this season shows the underslip of white lace lined with black chiffon covered with a dainty kimono slip of black Chantilly lace edged with black fringe and finished with black satin. These new loose blouses are distinctly novel, and come as a welcome change after the sequin, bead, and embroidered ninon slips, which have been so popular during the last six months. Worn with black or white cloth skirts, or with high princess dresses made of black velvet, they make a valuable addition to an afternoon toilette and are very popular for wear under heavy fur coats on account of the lace being less crushable than chiffon or ninon.

NOVEL CHARMS.

The artist jewel workers of London, who have done such wonders during the past few years to bring imitation jewels to a high pitch of perfection have this year been turning their attention to the question of seals and those dainty mascot charms which are a fad of fashion. The results of these experiments are most satisfactory. Costing but a few shillings each, these dainty jewelled charms can be changed as constantly as fashions in such trinkets are apt to change. Just now a tiny diamond "Billiken" charm made of miniature crystals with a wonderful imitation emerald seal is in great favour. It is very much affected by Bridge players and racing people, who firmly believe in this and similar mascots bringing them luck.

A CHRISTMAS BOOK OF REFERENCES.

A particularly useful notebook, which should prove invaluable to every one who has much Christmas shopping to do and many Yuletide claims to remember, has appeared this year. This is called "Christmas Notes," and contains an alphabetically-arranged list of people to whom Christmas cards must be sent, followed by a couple of pages for recording Christmas gifts given and received another for a list of people to whom hampers (and their contents) have been sent followed by a list recording Christmas-boxes, tips, etc., given to your messengers, tradesmen, etc. This makes a handy reference that can be added to and corrected year by year and does much towards simplifying Christmas preparations.

Something for Tea?
A dainty cake,
A nice jam sandwich,
or some delicious home-made tea rolls.
These are quickly and easily baked with
"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark.)
The SURE raising powder
and they may be eaten as they come from the oven—all hot and fragrant, and quite digestible.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay & Poona.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

IDEAL PRESENT FOR A MAN.

Now that the festive shopping season is at hand, says a home lady correspondent in mail week, one is confronted with the annual difficulty of what to give a man. A particularly useful gift that is sure of a welcome from the male recipient takes the form of an original hair brush, made with a hinged back, which, on being opened, reveals a complete set of implements for shaving purposes. These include a safety razor, with a full set of blades and a mirror. This most admirable and novel gift can be had with either a silver or a leather back, and makes an ideal travelling companion, that can be easily slipped into the pocket of a travelling bag or suit case. Such a present makes a change from the somewhat monotonous series of cigars, penholders, studs, etc. Moreover, it has the merit of coming within the range of gifts that are by no means expensive.

THE NEW VANITY BAG MADE OF FUR.

A very chic and useful addition to the fur sets worn this season is a pretty vanity bag made of the same fur as the muff and stole. This has a corresponding satin lining, and is trimmed with a deep fringe or one or two ornamental tassels made of gold or silver galon. Such bags can be had in various shapes and sizes and, if necessary, they can be fitted with all the vanity equipment that the modern woman finds so necessary to her existence. There bags are particularly charming, made in black velvet and ermine for theatre wear; while for smart outdoor use nothing looks so nice as a squirrel fur bag made with grey satin, and finished with a long grey silk cord and grey silk tassels to match.

THE TAPIR A NEAR RELATIVE.

The tapirs, near relatives of the rhinoceros, are particularly companionable. They are often seen following their masters in the small towns of the Amazon basin. Their liberty is complete; they roam in the forest and return unbought. There are four varieties of tapir in South America. One of these lives high up in the Cordilleras. It is quite closely related not only to the common American species, but also to the curious Malayan tapir on the other side of the globe. At the same time it is quite distinct anatomically from Baird's and Dow's tapirs, which are found just north of Panama. This is, perhaps, the most remarkable instance of discontinous distribution known to us, but palæontological research has proved that tapirs lived in former times over practically the whole of Europe and Asia in a form but little different from the present. At that time they must have much resembled the hornless rhinoceros and been much like the ancestors of the long-trunked elephant that we know. I have never yet had a reasoned explanation of their curious colouration. The young on both sides of the world are spotted almost as fully as a leopard, but in longitudinal bands. At about six months this gives place to the adult scheme of colour, which in the American is over all a slaty black, except for a little rim of white upon the ears. Roulin's tapir in the Cordilleras adds a broad stripe of white under the chin, but the Malay variety is as distinctive as smagpie—black on headfand legs and the for part of the body, the rest all white, with the joining line as clear cut as a target. Can this be protective colouration? Does the tapir, feeding at night in thickets or wallowing in the gloomy marshes of the Amazon, hide invisible from his enemy the jaguar, and his Malay cousin, grown bolder, deceive the tiger in the daytime while he takes his bath among the white and smooth-worn stones in the river bed?

BY THE WAY.

"SAYINGS OF JOHN BRIGHT."

In mail week was the centenary of the birth of John Bright, and it may be not inappropriate to quote from a little booklet with the above title, edited by Cecil Wedmore some of the great statesman's utterances. Here is one: "I believe (with my friend W. E. Forster) in the moral government of the world, that the moral law was not written for men alone in their individual character, but that it was written as well for nations, and for nations great as that of which we are citizens. If nations reject and deride that moral law, there is a penalty which will inevitably follow. . . We have the moral law to guide us, and only so far as we wall by that guidance can we be permanently a great nation, or our people a happy people." "I do not think," he once said "that examples taken from pagan sanguinary Rome are proper models for the imitation of a Christian country."

"ONE BREAK" WITH MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone, it will be remembered, did not see eye to eye over the Egyptian war: There was only one break in my harmony with Mr. Gladstone—that was in regard to Alexandria in 1882. Whether I was right or wrong I will leave to posterity to judge. You find no record in your Blue-books of the dreadful slaughter then occasioned without any declaration of war, but there is a note of it written in indelible characters that can never be erased, upon the enduring tablets of the Recording Angel. He remarked on one occasion that when he was asked to become one of Mr. Gladstone's colleagues, he was on the point, not of feigning madness, like the old Syrian monk whom they wanted to make a bishop, "but of absconding by an express train on the North-Western Railway."

SOME BRIEF SAYINGS.

One quotation is of special interest at the moment: "There comes, a time when the most zealous politicians may retire without blame." Here are some other brief sayings:

The Sovereign may appoint a Minister, but royalty cannot make a statesman.

Can the cats wisely and judiciously legislate for the mice?

The foundation of revolution has in every country been laid by those who pretended to be especially conservative. The Tory Party is the turbulent party of this nation.

Every conflict does not need a Luther.

Many people can understand the question of taxes who cannot understand any other question.

Another remark of Mr. Bright's was: "Industry has no chance in the turmoil of a revolution."

WHAT MAKES A NATION.

Mr. Bright had always exalted views as to what made a nation. For instance:—Crowns, coronets, mitres, the pomp of war, wide colonies, and a huge empire are, in my view, trifles light as air, unless with them you have a fair share of comfort, contentment, and happiness among the great body of the people. Palaces, stately mansions, do not make a nation. The nation in every country dwells in the cottage; and unless the light of your constitution can shine there, rely upon it you have yet to learn the duties of government. With "dumb driven cattle" in politics he had no sympathy. "A good many people," he remarked, "have no notion of anything but following.....They remind me very much of those gentlemen who go out as tourists with Mr. Cook. They enjoy great security because they are 'personally conducted.'"

OF GREAT MEN.

Mr. Bright paid frequent tributes to great men, and also to some of his contemporaries:

John Milton—perhaps the foremost name in English political history.

Victor Hugo—the poet of freedom; the exponent of the yearnings of all mankind for a better time.

Cobden—He trod what he believed to be the path of duty, with a firm and unfaltering footstep. Let it be said of him that he gave the labours of a life that he might confer upon his country perfect freedom of industry and its attendant blessings of plenty and of peace.

Lord Derby (the late).—He said the wisest thing when he said, "The greatest of British interests is peace."

Lord Rosebery, Mr. Bright described as "A very lively and a plucky nobleman, for whom I have the greatest sympathy and respect." With that description no one will quarrel.

DORCHESTER AND THE DRAMA.

Dorchester, where dramatised versions of some of Thomas Hardy's stories were played in mail week, has another interesting dramatic association. It was in the ancient Wessex town that Edmund Kean was "discovered" in November 1813. He was playing Octavian in "The Mountaineers" one night, when the scanty audience chanced to include Arnold, the stage manager of Drury Lane. After the performance Arnold introduced himself to Kean, then poor and unknown, and offered him an engagement. The result was his appearance at Drury Lane as Shylock on January 24, 1814, "an event," says one authority, "more stimulating and important than any other in theatrical annals."

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

The Sultan of Zanzibar, whose resignation on account of ill-health in favour of his son has been announced, was at Harrow for four years, and was treated in precisely the same way as his schoolfellows, no favouritism whatsoever being shown him. He was not prominent either as a scholar or an athlete, but being a cheerful being, and displaying no "side" he won for himself an enviable measure of popularity, and keenly enjoyed his sojourn at the famous school on the hill. The obligation to return to his native land when called upon to do so was a matter of regret to him. In character he has been described as a blend of English and Arabic, Arabic predominating.

HIS PALACES.

Although he lives in luxury, the Sultan is not particularly wealthy. His principal palace is in Zanzibar town, but he has one or two other abodes on the sea coast. His favourite seat is the palace of Chukwani, the furniture of which is partly English and partly African. The Sultan's dwelling in Zanzibar town is noted for its profusion of clocks and powerful electric are lamps. In all there are sixty-nine clocks. The arc lamps are too numerous to count. The former Sultan had a mania for artificial light, a predilection which has descended to his present Highness, who after dark sits in a blaze of electricity!

CANADA'S LIQUOR AND TOBACCO.

Canada's consumption of liquors and tobacco show a marked increase for the past fiscal year. The per capital consumption of spirits was 859 gallons, against .815 gallons in 1910; that of beer was 5.434 gallons, as against 5.276 gallons, that of wine .104 gallons, as against .097 gallons; while tobacco used grew from 2.925lb. per capita to 3.011lb. The total quantity of tobacco smoked was 18,903,322lb., against 17,961,379lb. in 1910, and 17,217,710lb. in 1909. Cigarettes smoked show an enormous total of 585,935,370, against 441,095,138 in 1910 and 356,756,130 in 1909. Cigars smoked numbered 227,585,692, as compared with 205,820,851 in 1910 and 192,105,371 in 1909.

A FAMOUS LIBRARY.

Lambeth Palace Library, which has been reopened to research students after being closed during many months for repairs and improvements, was founded about three centuries ago by Archbishop Bancroft, and enlarged by his successors, Abbot, Tenions and Seeker. It is very rich in rare early printed books, manuscripts, letters, and other documents of historical importance, among which is an illuminated manuscript of Lord Rivers containing the only known portrait of Edward V. Many distinguished scholars and historians have been Librarians of Lambeth Palace, including Wharton, Gibson, Todd, the editor of Johnson's Dictionary, Dr. Maitland, Bishop Stubbs, and J. R. Green, who found the post a congenial change after his rough pastoral experience in East London.

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and every day, in every land, thousands of men and women are thus given a new lease of health, new strength and vitality, a new joy of living! Indeed, the history of Sanatogen is a wonderful record of aid to those whose nerves have become worn and tired.

"A Martyr to Malaria."

The revivifying, strength-giving effects of Sanatogen are most remarkable in cases of convalescence after Malaria, Dysentery, Enteric Fever and other exhausting tropical diseases. Here is a case in point:—

Mr. Thomas Lynn, c/o Presidency Postmaster, G.P.O., Calcutta, writes:—"I had been a martyr to Malaria for four years, becoming weaker and weaker, with the natural run-down condition and brain fag, nervousness and Dyspepsia. Everybody advised me to go to the hills for some months, but this was impossible. Sanatogen was strongly recommended by a friend, and I am delighted to say that only two bottles have made an extraordinary difference for the better—nay, for the best. I shall always highly recommend Sanatogen everywhere I go."

Try Sanatogen To-day.

Over fourteen thousand letters from practising physicians pay eloquent tribute to the splendid properties of Sanatogen as an upbuilder of nerves and vitality. That is why Sanatogen stands supreme as the food tonic of intrinsic merit and proven effect. That is why *you* may use Sanatogen with the utmost confidence, with every assurance that it will lastingly benefit your health. Get a bottle to-day. It is sold at all chemists and bazaars.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, writes:—"My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some months during the most trying season of the year, and found it a great strengthener."

Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., etc., writes:—"Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing as it does a large amount of organic phosphorus, in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve food."

Mr. Shirley Tremearne, Editor of "Capital," 98, Clive Street, Calcutta, writes:—"I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, it not only kept me up during a sharp attack of fever, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact, I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack."

"The Medical Times" says:—"There is no doubt whatever that the nutrition of patients taking Sanatogen improves wonderfully, due, in all probability, to its being easy of assimilation and to the organic absorbable phosphorus which it contains."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., the popular Novelist, writes:—"20, Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.—I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."

Prof. Dr. C. A. Ewald, of Berlin University, writes:—"I have used Sanatogen in a number of cases, mainly of a nervous or neurasthenic origin, and have obtained excellent results."

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"NOBLESSE OBLIGE."

Admiral Sir William May touched the bed rock of one of the principal causes of the unrest which prevails in the naval service when, in addressing the cadets at Dartmouth College on Wednesday, in mail week he deplored that "the personal influence of officers among the men is rather going out of the service, and he would like very much to see it revived." This decline in the relationship which should, and formerly did, exist between the officers and men is held by many to account in no small measure for the lack of respect for authority which is gradually manifesting itself in a more marked degree. One of the attributes which officers should possess is the ability to command respect, and when an officer with the ripe experience of Admiral May boldly asserts that the personal factor, which alone can ensure respect for authority, is "rather going out of the service," it is time to institute an inquiry into the reasons why the spirit of noblesse oblige is becoming extinct. Whatever the cause, Sir William May wisely took advantage of the opportunity of addressing the future officers of the fleet to emphasise how much depends upon force of character in a service whose foundation rests upon discipline, combined with respect for authority.

NAVAL DEFENCE IN INDIAN WATERS.

Admiral Sir Edmond Slade's work in Indian waters will not terminate with the completion of his three years' term as Commander-in-Chief on the East Indies Station next March. After striking his flag Admiral Slade will devote his attention to a scheme which is already under the consideration of a board of which he is the president, for reorganising the Indian marine service. The whole question of the future naval defence of the Middle East has been referred to this Board, and subject to a satisfactory arrangement being arrived at the East Indies Squadron will, it is understood, be relieved by the reorganised Indian marine of the work of suppressing gun-running in the Persian Gulf. At the same time it is hoped that sufficiently strong representations will be made to the Admiralty to effect an increase of naval strength on the East Indies Station commensurate with its requirements, and thus enable the ships to be more widely distributed. In this connection a suggestion which finds much favour is that the main base should be at Colombo, with Aden, Bombay, and Calcutta as the headquarters of divisions detached from the flag. The arduous work which has been performed by the East Indies Squadron since the adoption of a more vigorous police in the Persian Gulf under Admiral Slade, has emphasised the necessity for reorganising—and it is hoped strengthening—the naval force in Indian waters without further delay.

THE KING EDWARDS: ALTERNATIVE SUGGESTIONS.

With reference to the future of the "King Edwards" a correspondent makes the suggestion that instead of sending them for service "up the Straits," they could be more usefully employed in the Atlantic Fleet, "for the reason that it constitutes a valuable reserve both to the Home and the Mediterranean Fleets." It is not denied by this correspondent that the position in the Mediterranean "will sooner or later cause some anxiety at home when the Dreadnoughts, which Italy and Austria have in hand are ready," but, on the other hand, it is claimed that "our best ships are, and will be for many years to come, required nearer home, faced as we are with the competition of such a powerful nation as Germany." Agreement, however, is reached on this point, that to continue to relegate the splendid ships of the "King Elward" class to the Third Division of the Home Fleet—a semi-reserve manned on the nucleus crew system—is a great injustice to their value as fighting units. There is sound reasoning in this correspondent's plan of strengthening the Atlantic Fleet, whose role is to reinforce the Mediterranean or the Home Fleet as the circumstances demand, but foreknowledge of the growth of the Austrian and Italian fleets in two years hence, and our preponderance of pre-Dreadnoughts, leave the issue in favour of replacing the six battleships now in the Mediteranean by a similar number of "King Elwards" and attaching the two others to the Atlantic Fleet.

STRENGTHENING OUR NAVAL POSITION.

The great shipbuilding developments which are so freely predicted in the Colonies, and especially in Canada, need cause no flutterings in the dovecotes at the large shipbuilding centres of this country, since the contracts to lay down the plant and construct and lay out building yards have fallen almost wholly into the hands of the large and enterprising firms of the United Kingdom. In carrying out these predictions and contracts huge graving docks and vast building and repairing accommodation will be brought into being which will all add to the maritime productive power of the empire as a whole, as well as provide facilities for docking and repairing our fighting and mercantile fleet, such as we have never had before, in all parts of the world. The old naval basis at Sydney, New South Wales, Esquimault, on the Pacific Coast, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, and others shut down by Lord Fisher's sweeping scheme of concentration, will be replaced by centres of treble the value, built by the Colonie, for the Colonies, but, under present agreements, open to all the ships of the mother fleet in time both of war and of peace.

SMOKING IN THE ARMY.

The use of tobacco in the Army is the subject of an interesting article by Lieutenant-Colonel Hehir, I. M. S., in the "Journal of the United Service Institution of India," in which he calls attention to the fact that the imported cigarettes used by the troops in India are made from the most villainous refuse tobacco in the market. Last year, Colonel Hehir says, one "brand" was sold at 20 for six pice, the tobacco in them being uncured and half rotten. It is something to know that these cheap cigarettes do contain some tobacco, even if it is bad; but to smoke and inhale them must be as harmful a vice as any to be acquired at a cheap price. There have been issued various orders by commanding officers, and General Officers and in some cases the smoking of cigarettes has been prohibited at times when no restriction is put on pipe-smoking. But if it is true that cigarette smoking is on the increase both in the British and Indian Armies, some more concerted action than these spasmodic efforts is desirable. Colonel Hehir suggests that the cigarettes sold in canteens, coffee-shops, regimental bazaars, and in cantonments generally, should be closely watched and controlled. This measure, coupled with orders limiting the facilities for smoking, might do much to check the habit, but the cigarette has become so convenient a luxury that it will be impossible to eliminate it altogether. In fact there is no need to do so if proper precautions are taken. Soldiers who cannot afford to purchase reasonably priced cigarettes should be induced to buy their own tobacco, and roll their own cigarettes paper, which is manufactured from rice paper.

ANOTHER ARMY STORE SCANDAL.

The ink on our issue containing the strictures on the way in which Government stores are cared for, not only by the Army Ordnance Corps, but in many other directions, says the "United Services Gazette," had hardly time to dry, before the lay Press recorded another scandal of a most glaring kind. A town councillor has been sentenced at Chelmsford Assizes to twelve months hard labour for trafficking in Government stores, with which punishment we have no further concern. We take it, however, that there is a military side to this matter, and for the sake of the Services in general, and particularly for the benefit of those hardworking and honourable officers who are striving with might and main to free the Army store world of the canker of suspicion, we trust that a thorough sifting of the chaff from the corn will ensue. Those of our readers who have followed the case, to which we refer above, will realise the truth of our assertions that it is still possible to juggle with ordnance stores to almost any extent. The fact of the matter is, that the Army Council are not free of blame in these matters. Men who are drawing the pay of ordinary farm labourers are placed all over the country in charge of stores worth many thousands of pounds, whilst a fallacious system of depending on entries of figures instead of on the integrity of properly paid and trusted officials, is the order of the day. Officers are expected to control nine or ten important outlets of stores at one and the same time, and in many cases they got nothing but badgering for their pains. The results are beginning to show themselves.

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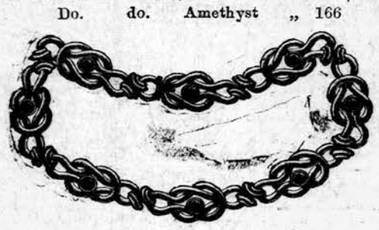

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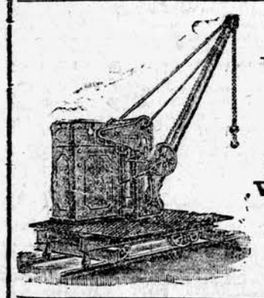

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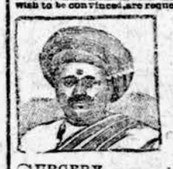

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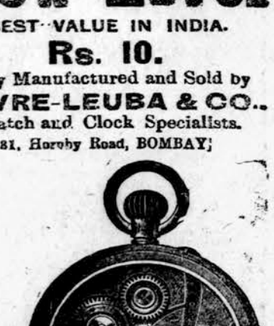

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